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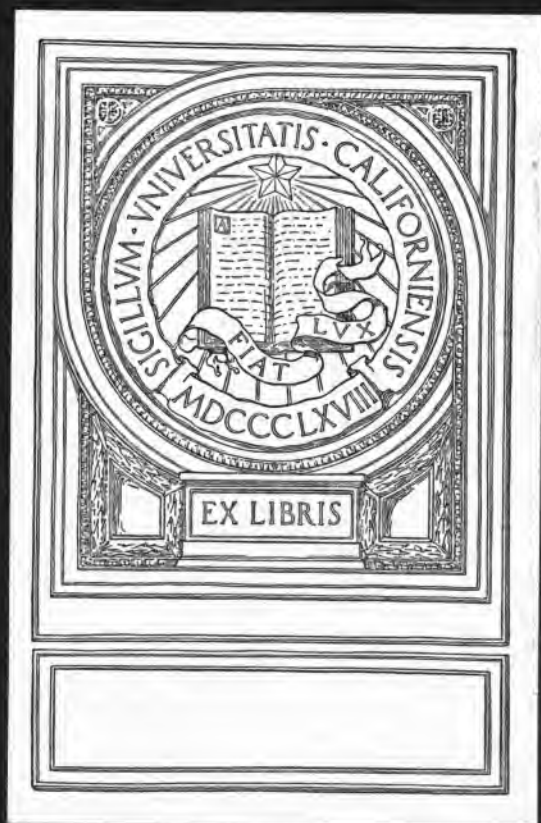
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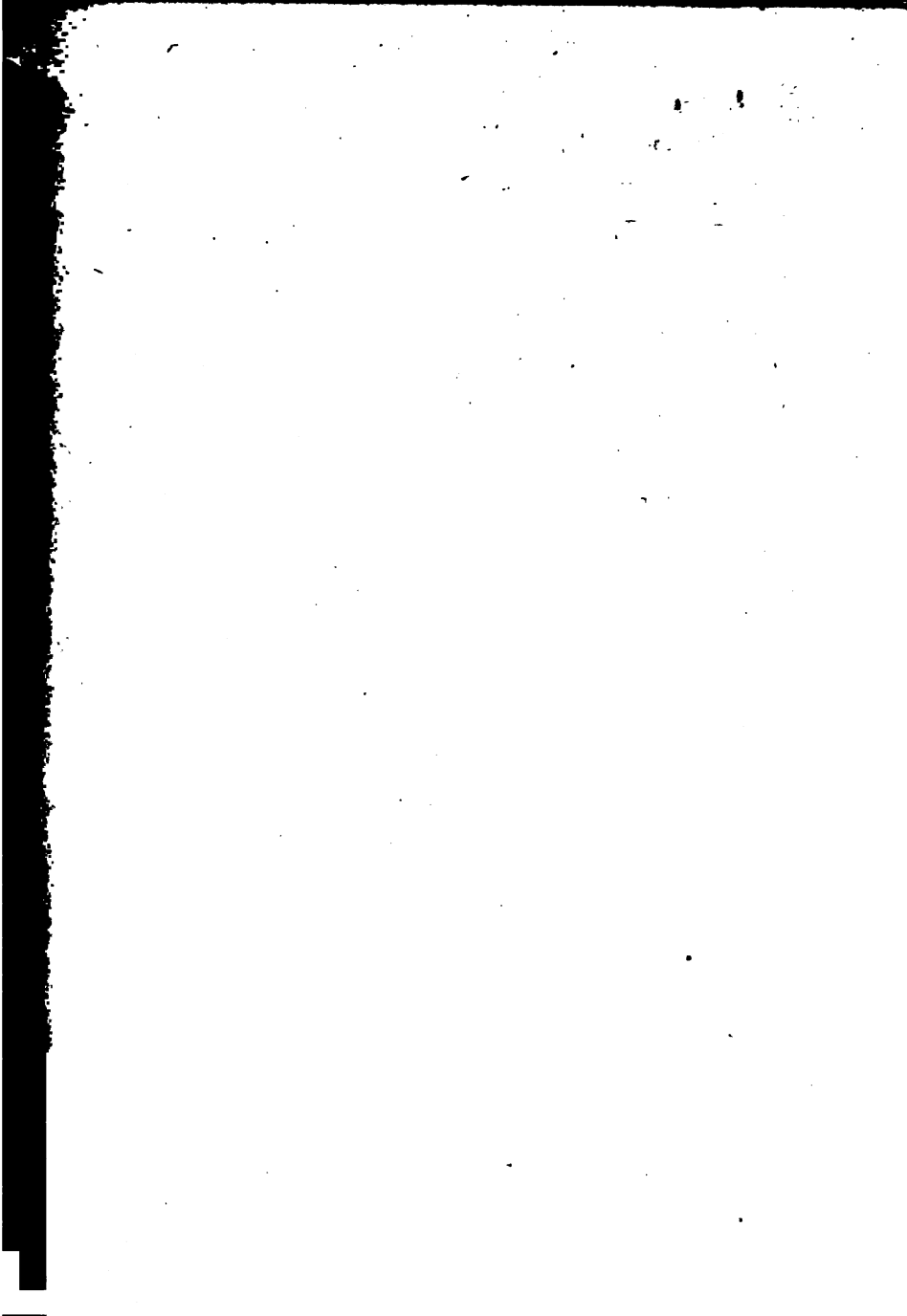
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HISTORY
of
MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

BENJAMIN BRAWLEY







R.W. CHAMBLEE

**HISTORY OF
MOREHOUSE COLLEGE**



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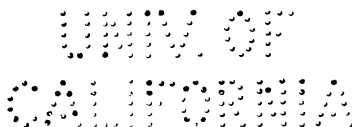


REV. HENRY L. MOREHOUSE, D.D.

HISTORY OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

**Written on the Authority of the
Board of Trustees**

**By
BENJAMIN BRAWLEY**
Dean of the College



**Published by
MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GA.
1917**

LC 2851
M75B7

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TO VIRU
AIRBORNE

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I.

THE AUGUSTA INSTITUTE

WAREHOUSE COLLEGE, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, is an institution operated by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, of New York, for the education of Negro men and boys. It was organized in the year 1867, in the city of Augusta, Georgia, under the name of "The Augusta Institute." In 1879, under the presidency of Rev. Joseph Thomas Robert, LL.D. (1871-1884), it was removed to Atlanta and incorporated as "Atlanta Baptist Seminary." After the death of Dr. Robert and a term (1884-5), in which Prof. David Foster Estes, A.M., served as acting president, Dr. Samuel Graves succeeded to the presidency in 1885, serving until 1890, and continuing as Professor of Theology until 1894. In 1889, as the surroundings of the old location in Atlanta had become unfavorable, a new site was se-

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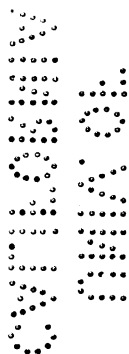
cured, and in the spring of 1890 the school was removed to its present location. In the autumn of this year President George Sale (1890-1906), entered upon his duties. In 1897 amendments to the charter were secured, granting full college powers, and changing the name of the institution to "Atlanta Baptist College." In 1906 President Sale resigned to become Superintendent of Education of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and he was succeeded by President John Hope, who had been a member of the faculty since 1898. By a vote of 1912 of the Board of Trustees, concurred in by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and by a change in 1913 of the charter granted by the State of Georgia, the name of the institution became "Morehouse College," in honor of Rev. Henry Lyman Morehouse, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the constant friend and benefactor of the Negro race.

The very beginnings of the institution take one back to the unorganized conditions in education in the South immediately after the Civil War, and the effort of Northern missionary

activities for the relief of the same. One of the first Baptist institutions established for the education of the freedmen was the National Theological Institute, of Washington, D. C., in whose founding Rev. Edmund Turney, one of the Northern pioneers for freedom, was very prominent. This institution was organized in December, 1864, actually began work early in 1865, was chartered May 10, 1866, and had its charter so amended March 2, 1867, as to make the formal name "The National Theological Institute and University." It was intended to be national in its scope. Especially did the charter provide for branch schools to be established at important points in the South for the training of ministers, and also for the holding of special institutes with similar purpose from time to time. At the annual meeting of the denomination in 1867 it was decided that the work of the National Theological Institute should be merged with that of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Formal action was taken at Boston May 19, 1869. On May 26, 1870, for the avoidance of obvious duplication of effort, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, at the annual

meeting in Philadelphia, resolved to petition Congress to declare null and void the charter of the National Theological Institute and University, the Society having in the meantime adopted as its own the schools and teachers of the Institute.

In attendance for a while at the National Theological Institute in Washington was Richard C. Coulter, of Augusta, Ga., then a young man about thirty years of age. Coulter had been taken to Virginia as a valet by his owner, who had joined the Confederate army. It was not long before he made up his mind in Virginia to make his way to freedom, and he did not stop until he reached Washington, to which place he traveled on foot. He found work in Washington, and, being desirous of an education, attended school at night. It was still the earlier period of the Civil War, however, and he heard so much about the coming of the Confederates against Washington that he became uneasy and decided to get farther away. He went to Philadelphia and gave himself to work and study. After the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, Coulter desired to return to his old home, Augusta. Coming





REV. WILLIAM J. WHITE

back to Washington he tarried to earn money for further travel. It was at this time that he attended the National Theological Institute. He finally got back to Augusta in the fall of 1866. He brought with him a letter from Dr. Turney authorizing him to organize a school in Augusta or at any other point in the South that seemed advisable. Realizing his inability properly to do this, he called upon William Jefferson White, then employed as an undertaker by the large furniture house of Platt Bros., with the intention of turning the letter over to him. Mr. White accepted the mission and thus linked his name inseparably with the founding of what is now Morehouse College. Intensely interested in anything that made for the moral and intellectual welfare of his people, he at once wrote to Dr. Turney, informing him that the letter given to Coulter had been turned over to him, suggesting that he would be glad to have in Augusta a branch of the Washington institution, and saying that he would be glad to render any assistance in his power to this end. This opened correspondence and in a short while it was agreed that if Mr. White would secure a sufficient number of students a teacher

would be sent to the school. Mr. White took up the matter with Rev. Henry Watts, the pastor, and with the deacons of Springfield Baptist Church, of which he was at that time a member. They entered heartily into the undertaking and names began to be enrolled, especially of those looking forward to the ministry. Several meetings were held at the home of Deacon Jonas Singleton, and of these Mr. White was chairman and Deacon Jesse H. Jones secretary. No woman was enrolled at this time. By February 14, 1867, thirty-seven names had been secured, and on that date Mr. White organized the school and sent the enrollment to Washington, requesting that a teacher be sent as promised. A reply from Dr. Turney a week later informed him that it was not practicable to send a teacher at once, and enclosed a commission appointing Mr. White himself to teach the school, naming a salary. This offer Mr. White did not feel that he could accept. He was agreeably employed by Platt Bros.; moreover, he had not been seeking work for himself, but had merely been laboring to get a school for his people. However, he had gone too far to permit the movement to be a failure. About



SPRINGFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH, AUGUSTA, GA.
(Old Building)

TO VIRU
AIRBORNE

this time he received notice from Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C., informing him that he had been appointed an agent of that Bureau, and assigning to him the duty of traveling over Georgia, with the supervision of the work among the Negro people. The students who had been enrolled were eager to begin work, however, and he was in a dilemma. Thinking the matter over he remembered that Capt. Charles H. Prince, who was at the time in general charge of the schools in Augusta supported by the American Missionary Association, was a Baptist, and that some of his teachers were Baptists. Capt. Prince readily agreed to lend all the aid he could, and while the school could have no technical connection with the A. M. A. schools, Miss Sherman, a Baptist lady from Spurgeon's church in London; Miss Welch, whose home was in the West, and Miss Burt, of Binghamton, Mass., a Congregationalist, agreed with pleasure to teach the school. Permission was given by Springfield Baptist Church that the school be taught in its edifice; the classes were held at night; and Mr. White

was delighted to see the work thus begun before he left for his new field of service.

It was in the latter part of February, not later than the 25th, in 1867, that the school thus went into active operation. The attendance at the opening was about 40. Some few enrolled did not enter, and some others not at first enrolled began work at the opening. It was in May of this year, it will be remembered, that the work of the National Theological Institute was formally transferred to the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The new school in Augusta was included in the transfer, and Dr. J. W. Parker was sent by the Society to study the condition of the school. He found the institution in full operation as a night school, made a flattering report, and took steps before leaving to secure ground for the school's permanent location. The city council was petitioned for two lots and the request was granted at once. Two lots at the corner of Center and Taylor streets were given for the purpose. These, however, were never used and, of course, in time reverted to the city.

While in the original enrollment taken by Mr. White the names of only men were writ-

ten, in the earliest days women also seem to have been more or less regularly in attendance. It was recorded by the first regular president that Dr. Parker "had two assistants to teach the females." In July Dr. Parker became sick and returned to the North, leaving Mr. J. Mason Rice in charge with a diminished attendance, caused by various conflicting circumstances. In the early winter he came back and gave instruction for a few weeks. In November of this year (1867), Rev. Charles H. Corey and his wife began their labors, retaining the services of Mr. Rice. Mr. Corey, at the time of his appointment to the Augusta Institute, was doing missionary work in South Carolina for the American Baptist Home Mission Society. He is best remembered for his long term of service at the Richmond Theological Seminary. "The times," he recorded in later years, "politically were unsettled. Prejudices were strong, and with but few facilities, not very much was accomplished. I had some warnings from the Ku-Klux Klan, and on a few occasions the city authorities, unsolicited by me, sent some policemen to protect our evening school," "A few," he said further, "came to me

for instruction by day, and a large class at night. Sermons were preached and some churches were organized. I left Augusta on the 13th of July, 1868, and was subsequently transferred to another field, Richmond, Va." Mr. Corey, in his first quarterly report, February 1, 1868, gave 38 pupils as in attendance—17 in the theological class, 15 in the young men's, and 6 in Mrs. Corey's. In his second report, April 18, 1868, 60 were in attendance, the figure for theological students remaining 17. The school was still held in the Springfield Baptist Church, and the branches taught were as diversified as the needs of those who attended. Often Mr. Corey did not return to his lodgings until nearly midnight.

Rev. Lucian C. Hayden, D.D., and his wife came early in the following winter. Harmony Baptist Church, of which Rev. W. J. White was pastor, now gave the use of its building. The school was greatly increased, and Mr. White assisted in the work of the term by teaching one of the night classes. Just at this time, however, the United States through the Freedmen's Bureau was establishing free schools in many places for the education of the

Negro people. Dr. Hayden was induced, in January, 1869, to take charge of one of the public schools. The purely educational work of the Institute was thus blended with that of this agency, and the theological work was suspended for the year, except for an occasional lecture in the daytime. The failing health of Mrs. Hayden unfortunately compelled Dr. Hayden to give up the work after one short term of service; and the school now witnessed a brief period of suspension.

On November 15, 1869, under appointment of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, Rev. W. D. Siegfried and his wife arrived to take up the work. The common school system was now offering free instruction to all students under eighteen years of age. After consultation with friends Mr. Siegfried rented a room and opened a school that had as its distinctive feature the training of preachers and teachers. It was soon found expedient, however, and indeed necessary for the regaining of confidence and the reviving of interest in the work, that there should be some permanent location for the school. Accordingly on April 21, 1870, an eligible lot, 180 x 180 feet, on

Telfair Street, in the heart of the city, was purchased at a cash cost of \$5,700. There were buildings on the lot, but those were very old and poorly adapted to the work in hand. The purchase, however, gave promise of permanence for the work of the Society, and it immediately revived interest in the enterprise. Mr. Siegfried occupied the premises and opened the school with a greatly increased attendance. The times, however, were critical, and frequently dangerous for white people engaged in teaching Negroes. In the summer Mr. Siegfried went North to raise funds to reimburse the Society for the amount expended in the purchase of the property. He returned in the autumn to resume his work, and prosecuted it for a few months, when serious difficulties arose amid great political excitement, the white citizens of Augusta taking offense at an article Mr. Siegfried had written to a Northern paper telling of the mistreatment of the Negro people of the city. He was forced to leave, and for a second time the work of the Institute was suspended.



PRESIDENT JOSEPH T. ROBERT

II.

PRESIDENT ROBERT

IN the three years since its founding the Institute had seen a very precarious existence, and the outlook in 1870 was far from promising. Even in the dark days, however, the school was not wholly without friends. Especially did Rev. James Dixon, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Augusta, labor to see what could be done. He was acquainted with Dr. Joseph T. Robert, a Southern man who had left the South before the Civil War because he did not wish to rear his children where slavery existed; and he and Rev. W. J. White joined in the request that the American Baptist Home Mission Society secure the services of Dr. Robert, if this was possible. This plan, fostered by Dr. Dixon and a few other members of the white Baptist convention of the state, was endorsed by the Negro organization, the Missionary Baptist Conven-

tion of Georgia; Dr. Robert was secured, and the institution entered upon its first period of consecutive direction.

Joseph Thomas Robert was born at Robertville, S. C., November 28, 1807, of Huguenot descent. Baptized in October, 1822, in 1825 he entered Columbian College in Washington. He soon left this institution, however, to enter Brown University, where he was graduated with first honors in 1828. He was a resident graduate and medical student at Yale University in 1829 and 1830. Returning to his native state he was graduated at the South Carolina Medical College in 1831. Licensed to preach in 1832 by the Robertville church, he went to Furman Theological Seminary, where he remained two years. He was ordained pastor of the church at Robertville in 1834, but in 1839 removed to Kentucky to become pastor of the Baptist church at Covington. In 1841 he took charge of the Baptist church at Lebanon. In 1848 he returned to the South to become pastor of the First Baptist Church in Savannah, Ga.; but in 1850 he was called to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained until he became Professor of Mathematics and Natural

Science in Burlington University, Iowa. In 1864 he went to Iowa State University as Professor of Languages; but in 1869 he accepted the presidency of Burlington. His connection with the Augusta Institute began August 1, 1871. He continued in service even after the removal of the institution to Atlanta in 1879 until his death, March 5, 1884.

It was no easy task that President Robert assumed when he began his work as head of the Augusta Institute. The whole enterprise was looked upon with extreme disfavor by most of the white people in the community. By many, indeed, actual odium was associated with its assumed management. The buildings were dilapidated and in need of repairs everywhere. There was not in them an article of furniture of any kind belonging to the Institute. A few nails in the walls and a few books on a bench constituted the entire equipment.

Funds were needed of course to supply the deficiencies. None, however, were forthcoming. President Robert was officially informed that Georgia and New Hampshire were the two states assigned to the Augusta Institute for correspondence, and he was instructed to

glean from them the means to repair buildings, obtain all needed furniture, and meet all current expenses. The Georgia brethren at once demurred, and insisted that he look to the North for the money. Accordingly he sent one hundred letters to New Hampshire. To only one did there come a reply, and that one did not contain money enough to pay for the postage expended. President Robert then made a frank statement of the case to the Negro Baptist churches of the city. They came to his assistance, a few white brethren also aided him, and thus he was enabled to reshingle the houses. Subsequent appeals from year to year and annual contributions from friends gradually provided funds to make other repairs, purchase schoolroom and bedroom furniture, and meet the ever-recurring expenses of the Institute. The most generous contributors in this period were the Shiloh Baptist Missionary Association and the Harmony Baptist Church, whose pastor, Rev. William J. White, was spoken of by President Robert as his "constant counselor and friend."

For four years President Robert conducted the school without an assistant and with an

annual average of 52 pupils in attendance. Besides collecting funds he heard recitations for five hours a day and delivered two lectures a week on Biblical and Scientific subjects. In the sixth year Mr. Tudor Sterling Gardner, A.B., (Madison, now Colgate, University), of the Richmond Institute, Richmond, Va., was appointed as a teacher. He was admirably adapted to the work and began excellent service; but in less than a year sickness compelled him to suspend his labors, and after a protracted illness he died, December 8, 1877. During his illness two of the best students, William E. Holmes and Collins H. Lyons, though reciting daily to President Robert, valiantly assisted in the work with the lower pupils. Mr. Holmes really began his teaching in the year 1874-5, when on entering the institution with good preparation he at once became a tutor. In the year 1881 he received formal appointment as a professor, and he continued in service through the year 1898-9. He thus served the institution for more than twenty years, so that up to the present time he still holds the record for length of service of all those who have labored in the college.

After the death of Professor Gardner, Rev. David Shaver, D.D., was associated with President Robert as chief assistant, from the beginning of the school year 1878-9 to the close of 1880-1. As he was a man possessed of large general information as well as one deeply learned in theology and philosophy, President Robert found in him a co-laborer admirably adapted to the work he loved so well.

In March, 1874, and January, 1876, Rev. Marsena Stone, D.D., at one time a professor in Denison University, visited the Institute and on each occasion spent ten or twelve days in lecturing on scriptural subjects. His services were very acceptable to the students. During the year 1877-8, Major H. M. Robert, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, presented one thousand copies of his Parliamentary Guide to be at the disposal of the President for the benefit of the Institute. This little book did a great deal for the quickening of the forensic ability of the students, who even so early began to make a reputation as able speakers. In the same year Rev. M. P. Jewett, of Milwaukee, Wis., donated a valuable collection of books to the library, which then contained 503 volumes.

Gifts of \$50 each from Mrs. Julia S. Barney and Mrs. Sara Thresher, of Dayton, Ohio, and \$100 from Mr. Brainard Thresher, of Dayton, and \$100 from Mr. Christopher West, of Baltimore, Md., gladdened the heart of President Robert, as these were the largest contributions that had been received from individuals in the ten years of the existence of the Institute.

Slowly but steadily the school made progress. It aimed unwaveringly at the education of preachers, and such teachers as could well be classed with them. After President Robert took charge no women or girls attended the school, and, until the removal from Augusta, no boys under sixteen years of age. Within the seven years from 1871 to 1878 245 men were enrolled as pupils, 150 of these being ministerial students. Before 1871 only residents of Augusta attended the school. In this year 7 students came from other places. In 1874 31 out of 56 were from other places, and in 1877 64 out of 92. The number could easily have been greater, but the school was forced to refuse numerous applications, as it was crowded to its utmost capacity.

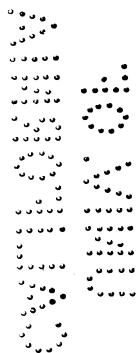
The range of studies at this time was necessarily a wide one. The primary branches were taught, as some of the ministers when they first came could hardly read intelligently even the simplest sentences. For the more advanced, however, there were classes in algebra, geometry, physiology, botany, natural philosophy, rhetoric, Latin, and New Testament Greek. Exercises in declamation and composition were required once a week. Prior to 1884, however, no students were regularly graduated, though several completed the course of study.

In 1877-8 three of the students were young men preparing for mission work in Africa. They were supported by the New York State Colonization Society. There were also eighteen students who received from beneficiary funds an average allowance of \$5 per month for their subsistence. It is to be remembered, of course, that the cost of living, whether in Augusta or Atlanta, was a great deal less then than now. In the catalogue of 1880-1, for instance, under the head "Expenses" we read: "All students pay for tuition one dollar per month in advance. Board can be obtained in the city at from five to six dollars per month, with one dollar additional for washing."

The students took an active part in the work of the Sunday Schools of the city and surrounding country. The preachers were much sought for the pulpits of the city churches, and were often tempted to do more of this work than President Robert deemed advisable; but how could it have been otherwise with such men as H. N. Bouey, William E. Holmes, H. L. Holsey, E. K. Love, C. H. Lyons, and C. T. Walker in the number? Every Monday evening the students held a meeting for the hearing of reports respecting missionary work which they had undertaken in the immediate vicinity; and every other Wednesday evening they gave to their Literary Society. Here they improved themselves in extemporaneous speaking and acquired a practical acquaintance with the methods of procedure in deliberative assemblies.

More and more the school advanced in the estimation of the people not only of Augusta but of the entire state. Two of the early students, H. M. Wood and H. N. Bouey, became missionaries to Africa. The white Georgia Baptist Mission Board, working conjointly with the American Baptist Home Mission So-

ciety, employed as home missionaries two of the students, Emanuel K. Love and Gibb B. Mitchell. To the mind of President Robert two deeply significant facts were shown by this movement; first, that the North and the South were willing to co-operate in the work of giving the gospel to the Negro; and, second, that Negro ministers taught in the Divine Word would find enthusiastic welcome in the pulpits and the hearts and the homes of their own people. Finally he felt that a gain had been made in the higher valuation placed by the students themselves on the opportunities afforded them. At first they came generally to remain but a short time. A few weeks, or at most a few months, were deemed sufficient for the obtaining of any education they would need in life. Gradually, however, the President perceived that the students came with larger purposes, aspiring also to have accomplished in them what they had seen wrought in others by faithful study. More and more he thanked God, and took courage.





ATLANTA BAPTIST SEMINARY
(First Picture of Same)

III.

EARLY DAYS OF ATLANTA BAPTIST
SEMINARY

IN the later years of the Augusta Institute there developed more and more a sentiment for the removal of the institution to Atlanta, the advantages of the more nearly central location of the capital being evident. The leading spirit in this movement was Rev. Frank Quarles, after whom Quarles Hall on the college campus is named, at the time the venerable pastor of Friendship Baptist Church in Atlanta, and the president of the Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia from its organization in 1870 until his death in 1881. As early as 1871 the Convention had passed the following addition to its constitution: "It shall be the object of this Convention to establish a Theological Institute for the purpose of educating young men who have the ministry in view and those who are preaching the gospel,

or any of our brethren's sons that sustain a good moral character; and that we go to work immediately and procure some central place in Georgia for the establishment of the same, and do most earnestly request all associations belonging to this convention to go to work and raise the money at once to put the school in operation." By May, 1878, we are informed that "land for school site was purchased this year at a cost of \$600." In 1879 the school was removed to Atlanta and became incorporated as Atlanta Baptist Seminary, classes being held for the first few weeks of the year 1879-80 in the basement of Friendship Baptist Church. The petition for the charter of that year (the full text of which is given in the Appendix), states that the petitioners had in hand, in property and money, the sum of more than \$6,000 with which to begin operations as soon as their petition was granted. A lot of four acres was purchased from Richard Peters for \$2,500, and a brick building costing \$7,500 was erected at the junction of Elliott and West Hunter Streets, very near what is now the Atlanta Terminal Station. The property held in Augusta had been sold for \$5,000, and special

funds were in hand or were pledged to the amount of \$2,000. The total expense of land and building was not wholly cleared, however, as will be seen from a later report of President Robert. At this time the Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia was officially recognized as co-operating with the American Baptist Home Mission Society in the maintenance of the institution, and the *Baptist Home Mission Monthly* says, under date September, 1879: "It was in contemplation to erect the building at the margin of the city, on grounds bought for school purposes, by our colored brethren of Georgia; but it was concluded by them, and by white friends who were their advisers, that a more central position was desirable; and they proposed, therefore, to sell their land and contribute the avails for the purchase of the better site which this building is to occupy. Such sale it is supposed will be effected, and such contribution be made. A corporation has been formed, composed chiefly of members of the Executive Board, but in part, likewise, of white and colored brethren residing in Georgia. To this corporation, according to the established policy of the Society, this property will be made

over, on the completion of the building, on proper conditions."

The building, designed by W. S. Purdy, of New York, was of brick, 45 by 60 feet, and of two full stories in height. The first story contained a schoolroom, which occupied one-half of the floor space. A second room, half the size of this, could by the aid of sliding doors be used in connection with it, so that for chapel purposes, between 200 and 250 students could be accommodated. The first floor contained also a library room, an office for the president, and hat and coat rooms. The second story contained five classrooms, besides a room for a tutor.

Noteworthy were the opening exercises of December 18, 1879. By ten o'clock the largest room in the building was crowded, and the exercises lasted until one. Among those who attended and made remarks appropriate to the occasion were Governor A. H. Colquitt, School Commissioner G. S. Orr, Professor Slaton, the superintendent of the public schools of the city, Rev. Frank Quarles, the representative of the Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia, Rev. J. H. De Votie, representing the State



REV. FRANK QUARLES

TO VIRU
ABOTILAO

Mission Board, Mr. Sidney Root, the official representative of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and President Robert of the Seminary. The exercises received cordial reports in the daily papers of the city, and the only thing to mar the enthusiasm was the fact that the furniture for the building was not in place, though this was expected to arrive within a few days. At the time of the dedication the enrollment of students was about 30; but by the first of January the figure was 75, and by the end of the year the figure was over 100.

Removal had taken place and a new building had been erected; but for all ordinary purposes of operation the period upon which we now enter was one of the very hardest in the whole history of the college. The site chosen had been supposed to be favorable; but not sufficient calculation had been given to the rapid material growth of Atlanta at the time, and a place less desirable for a school could hardly have been selected. Directly in front of the building was the shifting-yard of the Southern Railroad; on one side was a large lumber mill; and generally the locality was one of the noisiest and smokiest in the city. The

building moreover made no provision for dormitories. The students, even with the institution assisting, were forced to find boarding-places where they could, and, besides living in close and crowded houses, where the atmosphere was invariably far from intellectual and where sometimes they had to prepare their own meals, they were, except for the few hours of school each day, beyond the care of their teachers and generally exposed to the distractions and temptations of a rapidly growing city. For the instructors as well as the students the conditions were hard. Generally they had to struggle to make themselves heard above the roar of shifting engines, as well as have some concern for the numerous minor problems that arose every day in the life of the students. In his report of August, 1880, President Robert still spoke of the need of funds; first, for the aid of worthy students; second, for the procuring of school furniture for the recitation rooms still completely unfurnished; and third, for the refunding of \$4,000 which was advanced in the erection of the building with the expectation of its being repaid from collections for that object. The best commentary on the

period is perhaps to be found in the numerous changes in the small faculty of the Seminary. In the years between 1880 and 1885 Rev. David Shaver, who had served valiantly in the period of removal, gave up the work after his second year of service in Atlanta; Prof. William R. Raymond, A.M., served for three years (1880-3); Prof. Ernest W. Clement, A.B., now a distinguished missionary in Japan, for one year (1881-2); Rev. Hiram L. Gear, A.M., for one year (1882-3); Prof. T. Vassar Caulkins, A.B., for one year (1883-4); Prof. John C. Newman, A.B., for one year (1884-5); and Prof. William C. Burnham, A.M., for one year (1884-5). In all this era of shifting status, however, two names constantly recur, those of President Robert and his faithful helper, Prof. William E. Holmes. It is not too much to say that the real permanence of the school was guaranteed by the hard work from day to day of these two loyal teachers. To Mr. Holmes the students constantly turned for advice about their papers, speeches, and numerous personal problems; and he soon had a very warm place in their hearts. President Robert died March 5, 1884. Said the Trustees in their formal reso-

lutions with reference to this event: "When the subject of assuming the delicate and responsible position of the presidency of what is now known as the Atlanta Baptist Seminary was presented to him, it was considered in the light of a duty, and in accepting it he brought into his work, with the experience and culture of a lifetime, all the enthusiasm of an ardent nature sanctified by divine grace. To the wisdom, tact, and energy displayed by him in the management of the Seminary is due, under the favor of God, the prosperous condition in which he left it and the present hopeful outlook for its future usefulness."

Working with President Robert for the first time in 1883-4 was Prof. David Foster Estes, A.M., now a professor in Colgate University. Prof. Estes was appointed Acting President on the death of President Robert, and served in this capacity throughout the year 1884-5. He remained for the first year (1885-6), of the administration of President Graves, and thus helped the institution through a very unsettled and critical period.

With the removal to Atlanta need of some more formal organization of the Board of Trus-

tees seems to have been felt. From the beginning, because of the ultimate responsibility of the American Baptist Home Mission Society for all acts affecting the larger policy and destiny of the college, the Trustees have not had the full burden that would be theirs in the conduct of an institution not thus operated by a missionary organization, and regularly the Corresponding Secretary of the Society has been a member of the Board. In an advisory capacity, however, and on the initiative of individual members, the Trustees have performed a very important function; and they give formal sanction to the conferring of all degrees. In the early years in Atlanta, moreover, some members greatly assisted President Robert in some of the most troublesome problems affecting the welfare of the students; thus, when there was no provision for dormitories Mr. Quarles helped materially in finding boarding places for the young men. The plan from the first was to have twelve Trustees, and the Board was formally organized in New York, at the rooms of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in the Astor House, July 18, 1879, the first officers being Joseph B. Hoyt,

President; Henry L. Morehouse, Secretary, and Joseph Brokaw, Treasurer. The Trustees at this meeting passed important By-laws for the government of their procedure; they also "voted to approve the action of the American Baptist Home Mission Society in the appointment of Rev. D. Shaver, D.D., as assistant teacher in the Atlanta Baptist Seminary," and "voted that Brother W. E. Holmes be appointed assistant teacher in the Atlanta School for eight months, subject to ratification of the Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society." Seven of the twelve Trustees were to live in or near New York, and five in Georgia. The so-called Local Board of Trustees consisted of J. H. Low, Esq., Chairman; Sidney Root, Esq., Secretary; Rev. J. H. DeVotie, D.D., Rev. W. J. White, and Rev. Frank Quarles. This Local Board served without change until 1881, when it was broken by the death of Mr. Quarles. In 1882-3 the name of Mr. Low as well as that of Mr. Quarles is missing. In 1883-4, however, while Mr. Root, Dr. DeVotie, and Mr. White remained as the Local Committee, the catalogue for the first time attempted to give the full list of the Trustees.

Ten names appear, with the statement that two vacancies are to be filled. The ten are: J. B. Hoyt, Connecticut; Rev. J. H. De Votie, D.D., Georgia; S. S. Constant, New York; Rev. E. Lathrop, D.D., Connecticut; W. A. Cauldwell, New York; Rev. W. J. White, Georgia; Joseph Brokaw, New York; Sidney Root, Esq., Georgia; I. G. Johnson, New York; Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D., New York. In 1884-5 the name of Mr. Constant is missing, and those of Rev. J. S. Lawton, M.D., Georgia, and Rev. William H. Tilman, Georgia, appear for the first time. The Board as thus constituted had a really remarkable tenure of office, serving without a break of any kind until 1888-9, when Mr. Hoyt died.

The course of study in the '80's seems to have been a constant problem. High-minded teachers with a fine classical tradition behind them found coming to them for instruction grown men who were still not firmly grounded in the simplest fundamentals along with a few bright boys who were eager for the acquiring of the highest possible culture. As so frequently happens in the case of young institutions accordingly, the ambitious statements of the catalogue

rather represent what was desired than what was actually achieved. Until 1883-4 there was no attempt in the catalogue to separate the students into their different classes. Names were all placed in one long alphabetical list, though those of students looking forward to the ministry were marked with an asterisk. The catalogue of 1880-1 outlined a so-called Normal Course, which was in reality nothing more than three years of grammar school work, an Academic Course, which has interesting resemblances to a high school course of to-day, and a Theological Course of two years. These remained substantially unchanged in 1881-2. In 1882-3 the Theological Course had vanished, the Normal Course had been advanced so that it included two years of grammar school work and a scant two years of high school work; and it was succeeded by the statement of an ambitious Collegiate Department, comprising a Scientific Course of four years and a Classical Course of six years. While this Classical Course scheduled Introductory Latin in its first year, it gave altogether four years of Latin, three of Greek, as well as courses in Chemistry, Geology, Zoology, Logic, Trigonometry, As-

tronomy, and Political Economy, so that any student who went through it might have had a fair amount of college work according to the older ideals of such a course. Not a single student completed the so-called Classical Course before 1892, however; and that the whole plan of strictly college work was at the time premature was shown the next year (1883-4), when the Classical Course became four years in length in harmony with the Scientific Course, when the first three years of the Normal Course were stated as pre-requisite to the Scientific Course, when the two years lost to the Classical Course were forced down as a requirement additional to the three years of the Normal Course for those who wished to enter upon it, and when the great majority of students were still to be found in the Normal Course. One student, Nash B. Williamson, of Athens, was catalogued as in the Scientific Course. In 1884-5 the general status was as in the previous year. Jefferson D. Walker, of Warrenton, was catalogued as in the Classical Course, and Martin V. Russell, of Augusta, as in the Scientific Course; but the general service of the Seminary was to be seen in the rapidly increasing general

enrollment. The total figure for the year was 154, of whom 36 were in the Theological Department. The first year of the Normal Course enrolled 41. In 1885-6, the general status being the same as in the last two years, Mr. Russell appeared as the lone collegiate student, and the first year of the Normal Course numbered 53. In 1886-7 the general status was as before, but no collegiate students were enrolled; and this was the case the next year.

All that has been said must bear the deduction that comes from the irregular carrying out of a catalogue requirement and the incidents of the late entrance of students or their leaving before the end of the school year. As a matter of fact, whatever may have been the ambitions of the catalogue, the great majority of students enrolled in the Seminary in the '80's, aside from those in the Theological Department, was to be found in the so-called Normal Course, and the first formal literary graduates, those of 1884, were from this course. Its outline of studies in a typical year (1884-5), was as follows:

FIRST YEAR.**First Term.**

Reading and Language
Intermediate Arithmetic
Elementary Geography
Elementary Grammar
Penmanship

Second Term

Reading and Language
Intermediate Arithmetic
Elementary Geography
Elementary Grammar
Penmanship

SECOND YEAR.**First Term**

Reading and Language
Practical Arithmetic
Higher Geography
Advanced Grammar

Second Term

Reading and Language
Practical Arithmetic
Higher Geography
Advanced Grammar

THIRD YEAR.**First Term.**

History of the
United States
Algebra
Physiology and Hygiene
English Analysis

Second Term

History of the
United States
Algebra
Rhetoric
Bookkeeping

FOURTH YEAR.**First Term**

Natural Philosophy
Geometry
Mental Science
Theory and Practice
of Teaching

Second Term

Civil Government
English Literature
Moral Science
Theory and Practice
of Teaching

The frequent changes in the faculty that embarrassed the institution in the early '80's continued throughout the decade. Prof. Julius A. Hansen (Mathematics and Languages), served for two years (1885-7); Rev. James A. Mets,

A.M. (Greek, Church History and Moral Science), for one year (1886-7); Mr. Jefferson R. Thomas, B.S., assistant in Normal Department, for one year (1887-8); Prof. Otis A. Freeman, A.B. (Ancient Languages and Mathematics), for one year (1887-8); Rev. Lynn B. Albert (Homiletics, Church History, and Old Testament), for two years (1888-90); Mr. Peter B. Ernsberger, assistant in Normal Department, for one year (1888-9); and Mr. Byron P. Carter, assistant in Normal Department for one year (1889-90). Prof. George A. Andrews, however, served for three years (1887-90), as Professor of Philosophy and Principal of the Normal Department; and in his last two years he was also the treasurer of the institution. Mr. E. H. Kruger, organist of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta, served as instructor in Music for four years (1883-7). He was succeeded by Mr. George F. Browne, who served for ten years (1887-97).

Numerous minor problems arose in the routine from time to time. In general in these years cases of discipline or individual programs of study occupied too much of the time of the

faculty as a whole. This was practically inevitable with the limited teaching force. Money was still sometimes loaned to students under the direction of the faculty. In the latter part of the period school was dismissed each day at 1:30 P. M.

Important is the connection with Spelman Seminary. The men in charge of Atlanta Baptist Seminary very soon became interested in a similar school for young women; the matter was constantly on the heart of Rev. Frank Quarles; and in their meeting of January 21, 1881, the members of the Local Board formally recommended to the American Baptist Home Mission Society the founding of such a school. The Executive Board, assembled in New York under date March 10, 1881, voted as follows: "That the Executive Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society be and are hereby recommended to comply with said request (the recommendation of the Local Committee) and to encourage and authorize the said Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia to take immediate steps to raise a fund of at least \$5,000, to be devoted to the erection of a suitable school building for girls on the grounds

of the Atlanta Baptist Seminary." There were numerous other clauses and provisions; but while the Trustees were thus meeting and passing resolutions Miss Packard and Miss Giles actually came to begin their work, and Spelman was organized April 11, 1881, in the basement of Friendship Baptist Church. Just one year thereafter appeared the following note in the catalogue of Atlanta Baptist Seminary: "The Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary, conducted by Misses S. B. Packard, H. E. Giles, and S. H. Champney, has enrolled 173 students, over 15 years of age." The school for girls and women grew apace. One year later, in 1882-3, it had an enrollment of 303 students; and in this year the catalogue of Atlanta Baptist Seminary seemed pleased to record 425 as the grand total for both schools. For the next seven years after 1883 there was no further mention of the Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary in the catalogue of the Atlanta Baptist Seminary, though the school for girls in the meantime changed its name. While, however, there was no technical connection between the two institutions, the operating boards were largely the same and the work of the two soon

came to be regarded as complementary. Beginning with 1884, moreover, the commencements of the two institutions were for several years held jointly in Friendship Baptist Church; letters intended for one school persistently found their way to the other; the young men called on the young women; in course of time a Friday evening social developed at the school for girls, and now one has only to compare the lists of the graduates of the two institutions to see how far-reaching has been the influence of mutual association.

Before 1884 the exercises at the close of the school year were modestly called "Closing Exercises," there being no formal graduates. From the first the assembly was held at Friendship Baptist Church. The program of May 31, 1881, contained, aside from the music and devotional exercises, six declamations of the older sort and three orations, one by Joseph A. Walker on "The Progress of Light," one by Matthew J. Maddox on "The Power of Oratory," and one by Anthony E. Williams on "The Intellectual Capacity of Colored People." The Joint Anniversary Exercises of Atlanta Baptist Seminary and Spelman Baptist Semi-

nary, May 29, 1884, deserve special mention, as this was the first year in which the school for men sent out regular graduates. The Normal graduates of this year were John S. Brandon, Charles H. Brightharp, Richard T. Clark, George A. Goodwin, George W. Grinage, Richard Keller, John J. Mitchell, Martin V. Russell, Peter S. Russell, Cyrus S. Wilkins. The graduates from the Theological Department were Charles H. Brightharp, Edward R. Carter, George W. Grinage, Cyrus S. Wilkins. The program, aside from the incidental music, was as follows: Prayer, Rev. William H. Tilman; Oration, "The Educational Work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society," George A. Goodwin; Recitation, "St. John the Aged," Eunice Coles; Oration, "Advantages of a Republican Form of Government," Martin V. Russell; Oration, "The Church Persecuted, Yet Triumphant," Cyrus S. Wilkins; Recitation, "The Boston Fireman," Bettie L. Newberry; Oration, "The Minister's Preparation For His Work," Edward R. Carter; Essay, "Progression," Amanda A. Brandon; Oration, with the Valedictory, "Relation of the Scholar to Society," John S. Brandon; Conferring of

Diplomas; Address, Rev. W. J. White; Benediction. This year Spelman had no graduates. The next year, however, she had a class of thirteen from the Normal Department and six from the Industrial Department; and accordingly, in the exercises of that year, she used at the commencement exercises original essays rather than recitations.

IV.

PRESIDENT GRAVES

SAMUEL GRAVES was born at Ackworth, N. H., March 25, 1820. Very early in life his thoughts turned to the loftiest themes, and he was received into the church when eleven years of age. In 1844 he was graduated from college at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute (later Madison, and now Colgate University), and from the Theological Seminary there in 1846. He became a tutor in the institution, but later declined a professorship, turning his face to the West, where for three years he was a pastor in Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1851 he was called to the chair of Greek in Kalamazoo College, and for eight years in this position he did most fruitful service, not only imparting instruction in the classroom, but leaving the influence of his noble life upon the character of scores of young men. In 1859 he was called to the pas-



PRESIDENT SAMUEL GRAVES

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torate of the Baptist church in Norwich, Conn., where he served for ten years until in 1869 he was called to the Fountain Street Baptist Church of Grand Rapids, Mich., where he began work January 1, 1870. Here he spent fifteen of the best years of his life, uniting two churches into one compact body and erecting a new house of worship. In 1872 he spent seven months in Europe and the Holy Land. In 1885 he resigned his pastorate to enter in October upon his work as President of Atlanta Baptist Seminary. He served as President for five years, until 1890, and then continued in the institution as Professor of Theology for four years more. In this period he prepared and published his "Outline Studies in Theology," a small volume well adapted to the needs of the average student for the ministry; and he had just completed a companion volume on "Homiletics" when he died in Grand Rapids, January 17, 1895.

President Graves was a man of singular beauty and dignity of character, adding to sterling manliness, fervent piety, a tender sympathy for the needs of others, and a fine appreciation of the beautiful in literature and art, a

genuine enthusiasm that was a most important factor in his success as head of Atlanta Baptist Seminary. His very first step was characteristic of the man. Realizing as soon as he entered upon his work the need of relief from the cramped and unfavorable conditions under which the work of the institution was being carried on, he called the students together, told them what was in his heart, and asked their prayers for the effort he was about to put forth. It took five years of unremitting toil, with correspondence in the winter and travel in the summer, for him to realize his hope; but after five years he had the pleasure of seeing completed the building that now bears his name and that ever since its erection has been the real center of the life of the college.

Whatever the catalogue had to say about the teaching force or the courses offered, the actual situation is best stated by President Graves in his review of his administration as follows: "I found the Seminary in charge of Prof. D. F. Estes, assisted by Prof. W. E. Holmes. These were the only teachers, except one who gave lessons in vocal music. Five years covered the course of instruction; viz.,

two years in the *Preparatory*, two in the *Normal*, and one in *Theology*. As soon as it could be done, I reorganized the Theological Department, extending the course to two years, making the entire course six years. This we continued until the close of last year (i. e. 1888-9), when we made another enlargement by extending the Normal Course to four years, and giving somewhat more prominence to the Classical Course, making in all eight years. Teachers have been added from time to time, and now [i. e., Feb. 17, 1890], there are six besides the teacher in music."

In April, 1888, the property on which the new building was to be erected, comprising between thirteen and fourteen acres, the present site of the institution, was purchased for \$7,500. The site was historic, being at the time still marked by the earth-works of the Confederates who offered stubborn resistance to the Union forces in the memorable siege of Atlanta; and the significance of having such a spot devoted to the intellectual and moral betterment of those who were so largely the occasion of the Civil War, was fully remarked at the time. Plans for the building were adopted, the contract was

let in February, 1889, work was begun in April, and on the 25th of May, in commencement week and during the annual meeting of the Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia, the corner-stone was laid, in the presence of a large and intensely interested assembly of Negro men and women from all parts of the state. From all accounts the day was one of the most thrilling in the whole history of the college.

The order of exercises was as follows: Hymn, by Seminary Students; Prayer, Rev. W. H. Tilman; Statement, President Graves; Historical Sketch, Prof. W. E. Holmes; Laying of the Corner Stone, President Graves; Address, Rev. C. T. Walker; Original Hymn (by President Graves, to the tune of *America*); Five Minute Addresses; Doxology; Benediction.

Dr. Walker said in part: "We lay the cornerstone of a building that will be dedicated to the improvement of humanity, the instruction and enlightenment of a neglected people, and the acquisition of the moral and intellectual qualities which fit men for usefulness and entitle them to the respect and confidence of mankind * * * Let the Negro Baptists of Georgia

go from these exercises refreshed, encouraged, and electrified. This monument will stand as a monument of the love of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. Daniel Webster said at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument: 'Let it rise till it meet the sun in his coming; let the earlier light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play on its summit.' So may the fame of this institution spread all over this broad land, and even upon the burning sands of Africa may her trained sons wave the banner of the cross. Let its fame rise until the men sent forth shall cultivate literature in its highest degree, in the press, in the schoolroom, on the platform, and in the pulpit. Let it rise until its fame and thorough work shall surpass the expectations of its founders and friends, the pride of the Negro Baptists of Georgia and an intellectual lighthouse for the Negro Baptists of the Empire State of the South. Let the men who go from these walls prepared for high work publish the fame of this institution by their varied knowledge and enlarged views, by their fixedness of purpose and their earnest desire to bless fallen humanity and write their name in bright letters in the temple of fame."

The building was erected at a cost of \$27,000, being completed, as per contract, November 1, 1889. The steam heating, with special plumbing, the furnishing of the dormitories, the equipment of the boarding department, the cost of the big bell, and other such expenses, added about \$6,000 more. Thus the total cost of the land, the building, and all furnishings was just a little more than \$40,000. The building contained at first sixty-two rooms, of which forty-five were for ordinary dormitory purposes. In the center of the structure was a beautiful little chapel. A suite of rooms at the south end of the first main floor was set aside as the President's apartments. The south end of the basement was used for the kitchen and dining-room, the north end for the laundry and printing office. The money for the land and building as well as for other necessary expenses in this period was raised almost wholly by the personal efforts of President Graves, who worked especially in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Michigan, and among the Negro Baptists of Georgia. He was pleased to remark as "the most liberal and willing contributors" J. B. Hoyt, J. W. Converse, E. S. Converse, Mrs. M.

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GRAVES HALL

E. Winchester, J. Estey, Mrs. W. A. Harrison, and Mrs. Spencer Alden. The chapel was officially known as the Harrison Chapel. Said President Graves at the dedicatory exercises exactly one year after the laying of the cornerstone: "We are grateful to God and to His people that there is not a dollar of debt upon the property. Besides the furnishing of the dormitories the funds for all you see here have come almost wholly from friends in the North, and largely through the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and by the generous and energetic co-operation of Rev. Dr. Morehouse, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Nor would I omit to mention that many colored churches and associations, as well as individuals, have their names as donors honorably recorded on the doors of some of our rooms."

The venerable president continued in part as follows:

"May I call attention to the architecture of this building? Beauty, shapeliness, and symmetry are not by any means the first and highest qualities of a school building; utility, convenience, and healthfulness stand first; and

should never be sacrificed to the former. But when both can be secured, as we think has been done in this case, it is most desirable. 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever.'

"The environments of student life are more important and telling than most persons think. They are educative in a very marked and positive degree. There is a subtle tie between the physical, the intellectual, and the moral. They react and interact with each other, for better or for worse; and we need, especially in our work here, to bring all these helps and advantages to our aid.

"The silent, continuous effect of this building, as the harmony and comeliness of its proportions address the eye of the student, when he approaches or when with backward glances he leaves it, will combine with the other and higher agencies we are here plying, to build a more harmonious and comely character during the years of his pupilage. The extra cost involved in making a structure thus attractive, is insignificant compared with these results.

"We are here to-day to dedicate this building to as noble and holy a purpose as ever temple or cathedral was devoted—to the cause of

sound and sacred learning in the interests of a race whose necessities are so manifest and whose future and fortunes are so bound up with our own, in blessing or bane to this nation. Shall they become virtuous, intelligent, thrifty, an element of strength, a factor of prosperity; or be allowed to develop downward in ignorance and vice, to become more and more a disturbing element and a peril? No question in morals, in politics, in sociology, in religion, is to us as a people more practical or pressing. No patriot or statesman, philanthropist or Christian, can view this matter with any feeling but that of deep and growing solicitude.

“Putting aside all the vexatious entanglements in which this matter is involved, the hard facts are before us, and we must face them. And scores of such buildings as this, with their ample and generous appointments, testify to the interest with which this subject is viewed by the Christian intelligence at the North, and in which, I believe, the piety and broad patriotism of the South are in harmony.”

V.

PRESIDENT SALE

THE years from 1890, when Dr. Graves laid aside the duties of the presidency, to 1897, when Atlanta Baptist Seminary became a college, were a period of solid, quiet, constructive effort. A new and comfortable building had just been erected, and the problems pertinently presented were not so much those of any one important enterprise as of organization, conservation, and careful guidance for the future. An increasing faculty was to be moulded together, a new boarding department was to be directed, a course of study more or less unstable was to be given definite form, and problems looking to full co-operation between the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the Negro Baptists of Georgia were to be adjusted. The qualities primarily demanded of a new president were tact, ability in organization, intelligent sympathy, and a temperament that by its ease and



PRESIDENT GEORGE SALE

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poise could influence both teachers and students to do their best work. In the critical days of the establishment of the institution in Augusta, when the whole enterprise of a school for Negro young men was frowned upon by many, President Robert, a Southern man of Northern training and the widest Christian sympathy, proved to be the man for the task. When, after the death of Dr. Robert, a dynamic force was needed to give vision and enthusiasm for the obtaining of a new site and the securing of larger funds than had ever been secured before, President Graves was led to take up the burden. For the tasks of the new era the Seminary was just as fortunate in the choice of its president as it had been on either of the previous occasions.

George Sale was born in Toronto, Canada, September 13, 1857, the son of Julian and Mary Ann Tomlin Sale. After years of early education in Toronto, in 1876 he became convinced that he must give himself to the gospel ministry. He went to the Canadian Literary Institute (Woodstock College), for preparation, remaining for four years, taking charge of a church during the vacations, and going out to

churches near by to preach during the term. It was at Woodstock that Mr. Sale laid the foundation for the rich knowledge of Scripture that was in later years of so much value to him. Graduating from this institution in 1880, he went to Toronto University for his course in Arts. Here he specialized in Metaphysics, and when he was graduated in 1884 he was awarded a silver medal for distinction in this subject. In this same year he entered McMaster Theological Seminary, where he remained for two years, at the end of which time he was called to the First Baptist Church of Montreal. With an older brother he had already organized what has come to be one of the leading business concerns of Toronto, "The Julian Sale Leather Goods Company"; and in 1889 he was married to Miss Clara Goble, whose home was at Gobles, not far from Woodstock. The strain of continuous application led him to resign his work in Montreal in 1885, and for the next five years he lived an outdoor life, being for a part of the time on St. Joseph's Island in Georgian Bay. Here he enriched himself more and more spiritually, learning the large patience and cultivating the courage that in later years stood

him in such good stead. In July, 1890, while he was conducting some meetings in Toronto, on the recommendation of Dr. Malcolm MacVicar, Superintendent of Education of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, he was called to the presidency of Atlanta Baptist Seminary. He remained in this work for sixteen years, until 1906, when, refusing the principalship of Woodstock College, he became Superintendent of Education for the schools of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, which position he held until his death. In 1909 he became a member of the special commission appointed by President Taft for the investigation of Liberian affairs, his colleagues being Mr. Roland P. Falkner of New York, and Mr. Emmett J. Scott of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. He died in New York January 22, 1912.

The large aim of President Sale could hardly be better stated than he himself stated it in his first month of service in a letter to one who was thinking of taking up work in the Seminary: "We aim not only at intellectual and spiritual culture, but also at social culture and the formation of right domestic habits in our students." One of the first problems definitely

presented to him was that of the proper care of the large number of students who came to him. The very first year in the new building brought an unprecedented enrollment. The advisability of using the old building for additional dormitory space was suggested, but President Sale opposed this for very evident reasons somewhat as follows: "It would be impracticable to use the old building for dormitories. It is abundantly large enough and the rooms are well suited for the purpose; but the distance from the Seminary is so great that it is almost out of the question. Then the rooms are so black as to the walls that it would require a good deal of cleaning and whitewash to make them habitable; and the difficulty of maintaining discipline at so great a distance would be very great." After suggesting a simpler adjustment of this matter he continued as follows: "A far more serious difficulty presents itself in view of any large increase in our numbers in the lack of room in the classrooms. Already some of the classes are overcrowded, and for Professor Holmes's classes we use the chapel." After 1890, however, the "hard times" that prevailed over the country kept down the enrollment, so

that for the next four or five years the problem of congestion was not quite so acute.

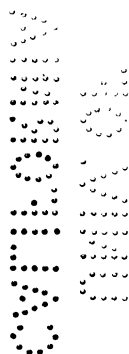
Not so quickly disposed of, however, were large questions of policy. The head of the institution had to face criticism not only in the South, but in the North as well. Early in May, 1895, the "Rambler" of the *Examiner* indulged in some rather caustic criticism of the Southern mission schools based on an experience with one poorly equipped student. Said President Sale in reply under date May 11: "I think the references to the matter of Negro education wholly unfair to the Southern mission schools. A few questions suggest themselves in connection therewith. Why take a poor fellow who has an imperfection in his speech and can not read correctly as a sample of the kind of work done in these schools, when you might find hundreds of young men who would pass an examination in every way creditable? Let it be granted that it is not 'of the slightest use' to teach the majority of our young Negro aspirants Geometry, Astronomy, Logic, Greek, Church History, etc.; is there any reason why the minority who show aptitude for these studies should not be taught them? And

if these studies have educational value for white students, why should they not have the same value for Negroes?" Early in 1894 the *Christian Index* (Atlanta), published several letters referring to the work among the Negroes in the South. President Sale wrote at length to the editor under date April 25. Said he, after reviewing isolated instances of helpfulness and co-operation on the part of individual Southern men: "The above is, I think, a good showing; but at the same time everybody knows that between the Georgia Baptists at large and the Northern men and women who are engaged in work in the Baptist schools in Atlanta, there is but little sympathy, or at any rate but little manifested sympathy. We do our work and live our lives apart. I am not forgetting that certain brethren have taken a lively interest in our work—and their sympathy and aid have been most gratefully received; but of the Baptists at large what I have written is undoubtedly true. The present seems an opportune time for raising the questions: Is this separation necessary? Must it ever be so?" With his greatest tact President Sale then proceeded to consider the social status of the races

and to disclaim any avowedly political mission. Two years later, under date March 26, 1896, he could write as follows: "I had been invited to address the Atlanta ministers. This I did some three weeks ago, emphasizing the missionary feature of the work. I was much pleased with the gracious hearing and endorsement which I received. A resolution was passed commending the work to the Baptists of the state, and it was urged that I should go to the State Convention and give a similar presentation of the work. The Convention meets in two weeks and I am to speak. I would say that I have received help in supporting a student for the ministry from the Second Baptist Church here, \$25 being placed at my disposal for this purpose." Meanwhile, however, serious differences had developed among the Negro Baptists of the state, who in 1893 had divided themselves into two conventions, the old Missionary Baptist Convention and the new General State Baptist Convention. In a letter to the editor of the *Georgia Baptist* under date February 20, 1895, President Sale wrote in part as follows: "I have taken no part whatever in the divisions in the state. When the

separation was made I thought it unwise. As opportunity came to me, I discouraged it. But the division was made and the separate convention exists. It numbers among its adherents some of our very best men, graduates of this school and of other schools, men whom I respect and who bear an excellent reputation for character and intelligence. * * * Lest any misunderstanding of the position should remain, let me say distinctly that so far as the attitude of the school is influenced by me, it will not ally itself to either convention to the exclusion of the other, unless it is forced to do so by the exclusiveness of the conventions. It will continue to keep out of discussion of the points of difference, and to do its best for the Baptist family, irrespective of dividing lines."

From the beginning of the administration of President Sale the faculty began to assume some degree of coherence and permanency. Dr. Graves, relieved of the chief care of the conduct of the institution, remained for four years longer as Professor of Theology. Said his successor after his death: "To most men it would have been difficult to resign to a successor and a much younger man, privileges



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PROF. WILLIAM E. HOLMES

and authority which he had enjoyed for five years, and to accept what was, technically, a subordinate position. It is a pleasure to reflect and to bear testimony to the fact that during the four years of his stay as Professor of Theology, not only did he not by word or act embarrass his successor in his administration, but no member of the faculty was more loyal than he." Professor Holmes remained throughout the period, chiefly in charge of the work in English and History, but also performing such extra duties as those of Secretary of the Faculty and librarian. Prof. William E. Marshall, A.M., served from 1890 to 1893, and in 1897-8 in charge of Latin and Greek, and at first also of Mathematics. Prof. Marshall was an elderly man at his time of service. His dignity and great scholarship won for him the esteem of the older students who came to know him, and his quiet humor and quaint mannerisms also won for him a warm place in the hearts of the younger boys whom he taught in his last year. Prof. Achilles T. Von Shulz, B.S., came in 1890 and served for four years in charge of the Natural Sciences. He was the first man to give consistent direc-

tion to this important department. He was a man of strong personality, with almost military methods of scholarship and discipline. Mrs. Von Shulz was also an active helper, serving sometimes as matron and again as assistant in the work in English. In 1892 came Miss Carrie E. Bemus for a noteworthy period of service. Miss Bemus was a graduate of the State Normal School at West Chester, Penn., and also of the Boston School of Expression. She had already seen sixteen years of service as a teacher at the time of her appointment, and she remained at the head of the Normal Practice School, now best represented by the English Preparatory Department, for eleven years, until 1903. Miss Bemus, by her fine and ardent nature and the general force of her personality, impressed all who met her, and she became the personal friend of scores of students. Prof. Frank A. Updyke, now a Professor in Dartmouth College, remained for four years (1893-7), as teacher of Latin and Greek. By his high standards of scholarship, his faithfulness to every detail of duty, and his simple, direct, genial nature, he did a great deal to inspire the young men of the Seminary



MISS CARRIE E. BEMUS

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with true ideals of education. In his last year, with the assistance of some of the advanced students, he conducted a night school open to those in the city whose early advantages had been limited. Prof. Von Shulz was succeeded by Prof. William Manguse, A.B., (1894-6), a teacher of unusual brilliancy and one whose keenly analytical mind instantly commanded respect. Miss Emma L. Goble, from the Woodstock (Ont.) Normal School, served excellently for three years (1892-5) as assistant in the Normal Practice work, and Mrs. Edwin Kinney served as matron for three years (1894-7). Other instructors served for shorter periods. Miss Marie A. Barbour assisted as matron in 1890-1, Miss M. A. Fiske for a part of 1891-2; and Rev. George A. Goodwin taught English and Mathematics in 1891-2, later returning for a longer period of service. Miss Millie J. McCreary came in 1895 as assistant in the Normal Practice work. She left at the end of the year to become Mrs. Manguse, and was succeeded by her sister, Miss Margaret McCreary, who stayed for three years, assisting Miss Bemus most materially. From time to time students were employed as assistants. Prominent among

those so used were Messrs. John J. Mitchell, Major W. Reddick, Henry A. Bleach, John W. Hubert, Andrew Z. Kelsey, and John J. Starks; and Rev. David G. Gullins served throughout the period as custodian and in other ways.

Gradually the courses of study became better organized. Two months after he entered upon his work President Sale wrote as follows: "One thing I am anxious about is the recasting of our course. It needs a thorough revising. I want to see a more thorough course in English, and a more reasonable course in Natural Science, and also a Bible course incorporated in the regular curriculum." These ideals he ultimately saw realized almost to the letter. The old so-called Classical Course, surviving from the '80's, in 1892 graduated two men, George W. Hill and Alfred D. Jones, who had had a considerable part of the work now required in college; but after 1892 this course had no further place in the catalogue. In 1893 the old Normal Course became known as the Academic Course, and definitely assumed shape as a college preparatory course. In the same year the formal College Course took its place in the catalogue, and it exhibited some striking

resemblances to the course actually pursued to-day. The Academic Course especially was at first lower than the course of to-day, the first year being given over to what was really the last year of grammar school work; but from 1893 down to the present time any changes made in either the Academic Course or the College Course have been those of detail looking toward a gradual raising of standards and increase in efficiency rather than of radical change of policy. The catalogue of 1894-5 showed four students as registered in the Freshman class in the College, and four in the Sophomore class; and that the work was now assuming some degree of stability may be seen from the fact that all but one of these men were regularly graduated in due time. For those students who were not sufficiently advanced even for the Academic Course, provision was made in the Elementary English Course, consisting of three of the upper grades of grammar school work. Under the direction of Miss Bemus moreover, provision for those who wished to emphasize strictly Normal work was made in the Teachers' Professional Course, which required one or more years of study accord-

ing to previous preparation, which was generally conducted in connection with similar work at Spelman Seminary, and which in course of time regularly graduated seven men. Important was the attention given to the Theological Course. From the early years of Atlanta Baptist Seminary this was planned as a two-year course. In actual practice, however, because of the poor preparation or the brief period of attendance of most of those who came, the great majority of the men in the department were graded as pursuing the work of a "Restricted Course," theoretically lower than the formal course and manifestly an endeavor "to meet the needs of all students in the department." It was adapted to pastors and to those whose age or other circumstances would not permit them to take the full course. The studies were such as emphasized the practical duties of the preacher or pastor. Members were allowed to attend the lectures and pursue such other studies in connection with the full course students as they could pursue with advantage to themselves and without hindrance to the class. The distinction was kept up until 1893. On August 10, 1892, however, the fol-

lowing resolutions with reference to Theological Instruction in the schools of the American Baptist Home Mission Society were adopted by the Presidents of these schools at a meeting at Martha's Vineyard: "First, that the Course of Study, as arranged by the Richmond Theological Seminary for a degree in Divinity, be published in full in each catalogue, and that students for the ministry be strongly advised to pursue that course in Richmond. Second, That, in addition to the above, there be published in each catalogue, and taught in each school for males, a Ministers' Course similar to that pursued by the Richmond Theological Seminary. That such students as can not take the course in Richmond, because of age or other circumstances, be advised to pursue this, and that this be the maximum of Theological work taught in those schools." This provision was made for general purposes of economy; but it was manifestly a blow at the aspirations for Theological instruction in any institution other than the one in Richmond. After the death of Dr. Graves moreover the brunt of any Theological work done fell upon President Sale and Professor Holmes, already overworked in other

departments. From time to time, however, the work was helped by special lectures under the auspices of the Home Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Rev. Jabez M. Brittain lectured in 1894-6, and in 1896-7 a noteworthy series of lectures was delivered by Rev. William H. Young, Ph.D., of Athens; Rev. Malcolm MacGregor, D.D., of Atlanta; Rev. B. D. Ragsdale, of Conyers, and Rev. Henry MacDonald, D.D., of Atlanta. In this way the work was carried on until 1898. Then, after Atlanta Baptist Seminary had become Atlanta Baptist College, the Theological Department once more assumed its true place, a more detailed course of study was planned, and a special Professor of Theology, Rev. C. C. Smith, D.D., came to assume chief direction of the work.

President Sale had very definite aims about the establishment of efficient industrial departments. Especially did he hope to make a beginning in gardening, carpentry, and shoe-making. For lack of funds, however, he was not able to realize his hopes. The most tangible result of his efforts in this direction was the equipment of a little printing office early in

1892 in the northeast corner of the basement of the building. Through the kindness of friends, especially in Bloomfield, N.J., and in Boston, Mass., a fair amount of type was secured and a small press started in operation. The first number of the *Advance*, the Seminary paper, appeared in March, 1892, a very neat, well-printed four-page publication, designed to appear monthly. President Sale edited the paper, assisted by frequent articles from Professor Holmes and at first also from Dr. Graves. The students also were encouraged to contribute short articles about their work or other matters of general interest. Of special importance were the accounts of the work on the Congo from the Spelman representatives, Miss Nora A. Gordon and Miss Lena F. Clark, or on the Gold Coast from Mr. James C. Dawes, a member of the Theological class of the Seminary in 1893.

In other ways was the progressive spirit of Dr. Sale shown. He aimed constantly at the beautifying of the campus, which except for its one lofty building was a rather bare red hill. Terraces were thrown up, grass was cultivated, and on December 22, 1894, a long row

of twenty-four elm trees extending as far as the West Fair Street gate was planted along the main driveway. In 1893, by the will of Mrs. Ann Oswald Ripley, widow of Rev. Henry J. Ripley, D.D., of Newton Center, Mass., the Seminary secured one thousand dollars, the interest of which was to be used as a scholarship for the aid of students having the ministry in view. Other scholarships, forming the basis of those now listed in the catalogue, were first announced in 1892. From time to time distinguished men were secured for special lectures. Not less than tremendous was the effect produced April 28, 1897, by the great preacher, Dr. P. S. Henson, then at the height of his powers. At the Atlanta Exposition of 1895 President Sale saw that the Seminary was adequately represented along with the other schools of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The library received constant additions, and through the kindness of Mrs. E. L. Briggs, of Grand Rapids, Mich., a cabinet of Natural History specimens formed the nucleus of a museum.

The students were a heterogeneous lot. The average age was still very high; but occasion-

ally side by side with the man of twenty-five or thirty sat the boy of fourteen who had had better early advantages. No difference of age, however, disturbed the brotherly feeling that existed. All were poor boys, working for eight cents an hour out-of-doors, on the halls, in the printing office or laundry, to help to pay the expense of board. A rough, sturdy Christian fellowship rang through all, and made them inseparably one. The total enrollment, somewhat inflated by the erection of a new building, showed a decrease within the period, falling from 233 in 1890-1 to 146 in 1896-7; but the institution was growing in other ways.

Thus one by one the years passed, and more and more the school became ambitious of larger things. It was soon to be a college and to take its full place, both in fact and in reputation, as one of the outstanding institutions in the South for the higher education of Negro young men. But while another day was dawning, who can measure the heart-beat and the yearning, the hopes and fears, the smiles and tears, that rest with Atlanta Baptist Seminary?

VI.

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

THE period covered by the present chapter extends from the definite incorporation of Atlanta Baptist Seminary as a college to the close of the administration of President Sale in 1906. In February, 1897, application was made to the Superior Court of Fulton County for amendments to the charter granted in 1879. The amendments included the granting of full college powers and the changing of the name of the institution by the substitution of the word *College* for *Seminary*. The application was granted March 6, 1897, and the school now entered upon a new era as "Atlanta Baptist College."

This change of name, coming at the same time as the thirtieth anniversary of the institution, made the commencement of 1897 one of more than ordinary interest. The occasion was noteworthy for the graduation of the

first college class, consisting of three men, Henry A. Bleach, John W. Hubert, and Major W. Reddick. The twentieth anniversary of their graduation and the fiftieth anniversary of the college significantly finds each one of these three men in charge of important educational work. Mr. Bleach is principal of Selden Institute, Brunswick, Ga.; Mr. Hubert is principal of the Cuyler Public School, Savannah, Ga., and Mr. Reddick is principal of Americus Institute, Americus, Ga.

The formal recognition of the collegiate department made imperative an increase in classroom and laboratory facilities. For years those on the first floor of the main building had been altogether inadequate for the needs of the institution. Thus in the fullness of time a second brick building for school work arose on the campus. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees passed a vote as follows: "That the name of the new building be *Quarles Memorial Hall*, in memory of Rev. Frank Quarles, former pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, Atlanta, in recognition of his deep interest in the education of his race, and especially in the founding of Spelman Seminary, which

was commenced in the basement of his church; and that the building erected under the presidency of Rev. Samuel Graves, D.D., be named *Graves Hall* in recognition of the monumental services of President Graves in securing funds for its erection, for the erection of the new college building, and also for the endowment of the President's chair."

The cornerstone of Quarles Hall was laid with appropriate exercises on the afternoon of commencement day, May 25, 1898. A large concourse of friends assembled on the lawn in front of the main building, and shortly after four o'clock formed in procession, and, led by Rev. E. R. Carter, President of the new Georgia Negro Baptist Education Society, and Hon. B. F. Abbott, president of the Board of Trustees, marched to the site of the new building, the walls of which were already showing conspicuously above the ground. The cornerstone was cut from a stone taken from the old Seminary building erected in 1879. It was inscribed "Atlanta Baptist College, A. D. 1898." The stone was placed in position and Col. Abbott said: "By square and plummet I declare this stone well and truly laid. May God add

his blessing to all that is taught in this building, and may He richly bless all those who profit by the instruction given here throughout all the years of the future." The building was dedicated Friday, October 21, 1898, addresses being given by Col. Abbott, Dr. Carter, and Dr. H. L. Morehouse.

The dimensions of Quarles Hall are 60 by 45 feet. In the erection of the building the old building at the corner of Hunter and Elliott streets was torn down, the material being utilized in the new structure as far as possible. This reduced very nearly by half the cost of a \$14,000 edifice. In the main hall, facing the doorway, from money raised mainly by the contributions of graduates and former students, were placed tablets in honor of the memory of the first presidents of the institution, Dr. Robert and Dr. Graves. The memorial consisted of one slab of gray polished marble, six feet long by two feet ten inches wide, divided by a deep line into two tablets and suitably inscribed. The first floor at Quarles Hall contained two classrooms and four smaller rooms; the second originally contained four fairly large classrooms; and the third also contained four rooms

which became respectively a science lecture room, a chemical laboratory, a biological laboratory, and a physical laboratory. Throughout the period of Atlanta Baptist College Quarles Hall continued to be used primarily for the class work of the College, the Academy, and the Divinity School. On the erection of the next school building in 1910 such work received new quarters, and, while the science work remained on the third floor, the first and second floors began to be devoted mainly to the increasing work of the English Preparatory Department, until then still inadequately housed on the first floor of Graves Hall, which was becoming more and more crowded as a dormitory.

The erection of Quarles Hall emphasized anew the co-operation of Atlanta Baptist College and Spelman Seminary. From the beginning of formal commencement exercises in 1884 the two institutions had held joint exercises. Through 1894 these were held in Friendship Baptist Church and after that year in the chapel in Rockefeller Hall at Spelman, though in 1913 the exercises began again to be held separately. The connection,

thus always close both formally and informally, became definitely cemented when Quarles Hall was so placed as to be equally accessible to the young men of the college and the college students of Spelman Seminary, two of whom, Jane Anna Granderson and Claudia T. White, members of the class of 1901, had entered classes with the young men as early as the fall of 1897. Spelman Seminary bore her part of the cost of instruction by regularly contributing the services of one teacher, or, at first, the equivalent thereof. The understanding thus adopted has continued down to date, and from 1901 through 1916 Spelman has sent out a total of 31 college graduates. Of those of the faculty of Spelman who have served as the representative of that institution at Morehouse, the following have served for periods of not less than three years: Miss Clara Denslow, Latin, 1898-1906; Mrs. E. M. Barrett, History, 1900-1904; Miss Mabel H. Parsons, English, 1900-1906; Miss Claudia T. White, (now Mrs. Kemper Harreld), German and Latin, 1910-1914. The present representative, Miss Lucile Desjardins, Professor of German and Latin, is in her third year of service.

In 1902, largely at the suggestion of Dr. MacVicar, a beautiful and commodious two-story house was erected as the residence of the President, at a cost of about \$5,000. The building is of brick and in style and architecture in harmony with the larger structures on the campus.

Outwardly the institution was growing. Inwardly it was experiencing a season of questioning and doubt. The very end of the nineteenth century found the Negro Baptists of Georgia, in common with the Negro people throughout the South generally, in a condition of unusual spiritual unrest. Several lynchings, one of unusual barbarity early in 1899, had caused a season of depression that had hardly been equalled since the trying days of reconstruction after the Civil War. As affecting the educational work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society the unrest took the form of a demand that had been growing for several years for more potent voice by the Negroes of the state in the control of the institutions operated by the Society. On the platform and through the press Dr. T. J. Morgan, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society at

the time, again and again answered the implied criticism. The opinion of the North on the point was fairly well expressed by the *Chicago Standard* early in 1900, which spoke in part as follows: "There is just now no little discussion and consequent unrest as to what relations should exist between the Negro Baptists of the South and the white Baptists North and South. It is not at all surprising that such should be the case; indeed, it is a necessary incident growing out of the situation. * * * Unfortunately, it seems to us, there has arisen among them [the Negroes] an exaggerated notion of the importance of being independent, 'owning and controlling' their schools, managing their own affairs. Certain leaders have carried this assertion of independence to its extreme, and advocated an entire breaking away from organic relationship with their white friends. We deplore this because we believe that the Negroes are not prepared for such action. * * * Not one of the schools under the control of the Negroes is equipped, and in no instance has a beginning been made for an endowment. In some cases they are heavily burdened with debt. What is needed for the pres-

ent and for years to come is a cordial co-operation of all friends of the race in a fraternal, united effort to establish and endow a few central institutions such as those at Richmond, Raleigh, Atlanta, and Nashville, and to foster such secondary schools as experience may show to be desirable. As the money for this stupendous task must come almost wholly from the capital accumulated by white Baptists, it follows almost of necessity that the chief control and general management of the schools endowed by them shall remain as it now is, in the hands of those who created these institutions."

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, however, desiring to maintain the good will and cultivate the co-operation of the Negro Baptists of the state, issued a call for an educational conference to meet at Spelman Seminary, November 30, 1897, to which were invited representatives of both of the conventions of the state. The object of the meeting was to consider plans proposed by Dr. Morgan looking towards the union of all the Negro Baptists of Georgia in an Educational Society, whose aim it should be to co-operate with the Ameri-

can Baptist Home Mission Society in fostering the various educational interests of the state. The suggestions of Dr. Morgan's preliminary letter to the Negro Baptists of Georgia were as follows: 1. That there be formed a representative State Educational Convention, with a Board of Management, which Board was to employ a competent financial secretary who was to devote his time exclusively to its work, be nominated by the Board and confirmed by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and whose salary and expenses were to be provided jointly by the Board and the Society; 2. That Spelman Seminary, Atlanta Baptist College, and any secondary schools that were established or might be established should be practically affiliated so as to promote harmony, economy, and efficiency; 3. That the secondary schools, Walker Baptist Institute, Jeruel Academy, and any others that might be established should be under the absolute control of Negro Boards of Trustees, but remain open to inspection by the Superintendent of Education of the Society and render such reports as might be required so long as they received assistance from the Society; 4. That the man-

agement and control of Spelman Seminary should not be changed; and 5. That the Board of Trustees of Atlanta Baptist College be so reorganized as to give to the Negro Baptists larger representation, greater authority in the selection and management of teachers, and more financial responsibility in meeting the needs of the institution. The opinion of the conference, while not unanimous, was generally favorable, and a call was issued for representatives from the churches to meet at Macon, February 16, 1898, to take steps to form such a society. These representatives met duly in Macon, went into formal organization, generally approved Dr. Morgan's plan, and decided to hold their first annual meeting in Atlanta in connection with the commencement exercises of the schools. The following November witnessed the full consummation of plans for co-operation between the Home Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, The American Baptist Home Mission Society, the Georgia Baptist Convention, and the Negro Baptist Education Society. An essential part of the co-operation was the enhancing of theological instruction in Atlanta Baptist College. For the

year 1898-9 a teacher in Theology was to be appointed by the co-operating boards, the Home Mission Society undertaking to furnish another as soon as the work rendered another necessary. In addition, one general missionary and three district missionaries were to be appointed, who were to hold ministers' institutes throughout the state and generally endeavor to interest the people in educational and missionary work.

In strictly collegiate work the new era witnessed a great change. At almost one leap the institution began to have the ideals and aspirations of a modern college. It is hardly too much to say that the new influence was due almost wholly to the personality of two new teachers, Prof. Waldo B. Truesdell and Prof. John Hope. Mr. Truesdell was a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1897. He served for five years in charge of the work in Science and Mathematics. When Quarles Hall was erected, his was the task of fitting out the new laboratories. He did his work with the greatest enthusiasm and more and more commanded the respect and interest of his students by his scholarly attention to detail. His spirit in larger

matters was shown by a chapel talk on "True Patriotism" in December, 1899. Said he in part: "Shaw and Higginson, Phillips and Lowell, were Harvard men; and as a Harvard man I feel a thrill of pride at the mention of their names, since they were men who, unhindered by racial, sectional, or national pride or prejudice, did service unto men. * * * This college may hope to number such a list of names among its graduates only by following the same way that these walked, which is the way of unselfish service. Whoever you may find weaker or needier than yourself, of whatever nationality, race, or condition, help him. This is Christianity, and this is the only service that can give fame that will last." Prof. Hope is now President, and consideration of his work remains for our next chapter. In the period under survey, however, he offered to the men of the college the inspiration of one of their own race who exemplified the highest traits of general culture. In questions affecting their organizations, their athletics, and the numerous minor problems of student life, he was the teacher to whom the students most quickly turned for guidance; and he was ever a loyal friend.

The policy of President Sale was further shown in the trust he reposed in those who were themselves products of the institution. While graduates of the college had frequently been given in the school positions as assistants or tutors, with the noteworthy exception of Prof. Holmes, who developed almost with the institution, graduates of the college had not been given in the strictly literary work places of great responsibility. President Sale definitely inaugurated a new policy. In 1899 he appointed Mr. John W. Hubert for the work in English; in 1902 Mr. Benjamin Brawley for the work in English, Mr. Hubert being transferred to the Science; and in 1903 Mr. C. H. Wardlaw for the new work in Manual Training.

Gradually the faculty as a whole became more stable. Interestingly enough, of the eighteen regular Morehouse teachers whose names appear in the catalogue of 1915-16, nine, exactly one-half of the whole number, were also in the catalogue issued ten years before, in 1905-6. Dr. C. C. Smith came in 1898 from long experience in the ministry in Nebraska for the important work in the Divinity School.

In 1903 Mrs. C. C. Smith began instruction in the regular work in Bible Study in the Academy and English Preparatory Department. In 1899 to the regret of all, Prof. W. E. Holmes resigned as Professor of English after more than twenty years of continuous service. Prof. G. A. Goodwin returned in 1899, this time taking up work in the Divinity School. He remained through 1907-8, Mrs. Goodwin assisting from time to time in the work in Music. In 1899-1900 Miss Bemus began to be assisted in the work of the English Preparatory Department by Miss Trudie M. Houser and Miss Maggie M. Rogers, both graduates of the Teachers' Professional Course of Spelman Seminary; and from time to time Miss Ella F. Baker, another Spelman graduate, and Mr. A. Z. Kelsey, Mr. J. E. Brown, and Mr. B. B. Dansby, graduates of the college, also assisted. Miss Houser remained through the year 1904-5, when she was succeeded by Miss Mabel F. Dinkins, also of Spelman, who remained through 1908-9. Upon the resignation of Miss Bemus in 1903, Prof. Hope added to his other duties that of principal of the English Preparatory Department; but on his elevation to the

presidency in 1906 Miss Rogers, now Mrs. Howard, succeeded to the position in which she has since remained in efficient service. Mrs. M. J. Hyde became matron in 1897, and served for five years, through 1901-2. After one year, in which Miss O. J. Hall served in the position, Mrs. D. E. Harvey succeeded to the work in which she served faithfully for eight years, through 1910-11. Miss Jessie Davidson, a teacher of unusual experience and ability, became in 1902 Bookkeeper and instructor in Mathematics in the Academy. She continued in service for a little more than three years. A revival of interest in Music was shown by the appointment of Miss Georgia M. Starr, of the Crane Normal Institute of Music, Potsdam, N. Y., who served efficiently for two different periods, 1903-5 and 1908-11. In the interval 1905-8 Miss Lucy Z. Reynolds served for one year and Mrs. Grace D. Walsemann for two years. On the resignation of Mr. Hubert in 1904, Mr. John B. Watson, a graduate of Brown University, became Professor of Mathematics and Science, remaining in service for four years. In the fall of 1905, on the closing of the work of the old Roger Williams Univer-

sity in Nashville, came Mr. Samuel H. Archer, a graduate of Colgate University, who served first as John C. Martin Professor of Greek and English Interpretation, but who after a year succeeded to the chair of Mathematics, and whose vigorous personality is still one of the leading assets of the college. One of the great losses of the college in the period was that sustained in the death of James T. Germany in 1908. Mr. Germany, a student of unusual quality and a member of the class of 1904, became an assistant in the work of instruction the year after his graduation. Serving also as Bookkeeper, he was gradually advancing, and at the time of his death was just laying the foundation for a brilliant career in American History.

In 1889-90 the Board of Trustees consisted of the following men: Rev. E. Lathrop, D.D., President, Connecticut; Hon. W. A. Cauldwell, New York; Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D., New York; Hon. B. F. Abbott, Georgia; Major Sidney Root, Georgia; Rev. Joseph Elder, D.D., New York; Rev. J. S. Lawton, M.D., Georgia; Rev. N. E. Wood, D.D., New York; Rev. W. J. White, Secretary, Georgia; Mr. I. G. John-

son, New York; Rev W. A. Tilman, Georgia; and Mr. Joseph Brokaw, New York. Mr. Lawton died in 1891, but his place was not filled for three years. In 1894-5 the names of Mr. Cauldwell and Mr. Johnson were also not on the list, two places being filled by Mr. A. J. Robinson and Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, both of New York. In 1897 Dr. T. J. Morgan became a member of the Board; but in this year Major Root and Mr. Brokaw died. Both of these men had served most faithfully. From the earliest days in Atlanta, Major Root, as a member of the Local Committee, had helped the early presidents to find the way out of many a difficult problem. In 1898 the Board was entirely reconstructed; it now numbered eleven men, and in accordance with the new understanding with the state, four representative Negro Baptists became members. The whole Board in this year was as follows: Rev. T. J. Morgan, LL.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society; Hon. B. F. Abbott, President; Rev. E. R. Carter, D.D., Secretary; Rev. E. Lathrop, Connecticut; Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D., New York; Rev. Malcolm MacVicar, LL.D., New

York; Rev. E. P. Johnson, Georgia; Rev. William J. White, D.D., Georgia; Mr. A. J. Robinson, New York; Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, D.D., New York; and Rev. C. T. Walker, D.D., Georgia. In 1898-9 the place of Mr. Lathrop was taken by Mr. F. J. Paxon, of Georgia, and the next year Rev. A. B. Murden succeeded Rev. E. P. Johnson. In 1901 Rev. J. J. Durham and Rev. W. G. Johnson succeeded Dr. White and Dr. Walker. In 1902-3 Dr. Morehouse succeeded Dr. Morgan as Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society; Mr. W. D. Chamberlin, of Ohio, took the place formerly held by Dr. Morehouse; and Rev. John E. White, D.D., of Georgia, succeeded Dr. MacVicar. In 1904 Rev. John F. Purser, D.D., of Georgia, took the place of Mr. Robinson. The Board as thus constituted remained until the close of the administration of President Sale.

A review of the period would be incomplete without mention of the subtle quality, college spirit, that more and more began to pervade all the activities of the institution. The college, long halting and uncertain, began to be characterized by an enthusiasm, a self-confidence, and

an aggressiveness that were frequently not less than irresistible. More and more the courses of study took on the modern spirit. In November, 1903, a noteworthy three-day Conference for Moral and Religious Training was held; and similar conferences were held in 1904 and 1905. Debating as an intercollegiate activity began in 1906, with a contest between Atlanta Baptist College and Talladega College. Especially was the new spirit shown in athletics, in football. A beginning in this game had been made in 1900. By 1908 the college had produced a team that was the undisputed champion of the Negro institutions in the South. More and more, in every activity, intellectual, moral, physical, the great heart of the student body rallied to the support of the college.

The world without, however, was watching, and for years it had had its eye upon the patient, gentle Christian man who presided over the destinies of the institution. For sixteen years President Sale had served, thus having the longest tenure of office that any president of the school had ever had. In 1906 he was offered the presidency of his own preparatory school

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at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, and also the position of Superintendent of Education for the schools of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. He chose the place of larger usefulness for the Negro people of the South, to whom so many of his best years had been given. No one of his old students will ever forget the charge he gave to them at commencement, 1906. "Boys," said he, "be men!" Thus passed George Sale into larger service for humanity and the world.



PRESIDENT JOHN HOPE

VII.

PRESIDENT HOPE—MOREHOUSE
COLLEGE

“ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE” formally survived until 1913, in which year the institution by its new charter became “Morehouse College.” Reference has already been made to this event, and in a later chapter will be found a more extended account of the life and work of the distinguished Christian statesman whose name the college now bears. In the new era, extending from 1906 down to the present day, the chief influence in the institution has been that of the aims and ideals of the loyal co-worker who succeeded Dr. Sale as head of the college.

John Hope was born in Augusta, Ga., June 2, 1868, the son of James and Mary Frances Hope. After some years of elementary education, secured largely by his own efforts, he entered Worcester Academy (Mass.) in the fall

of 1886. He was prominent in the activities of the school, becoming editor-in-chief of the *Academy*, the student monthly; and at graduation he was class historian and a commencement speaker. Entering Brown University in 1890, he received the A.B. degree in 1894, with the distinction of being class orator. In 1907 his Alma Mater conferred on him the A.M. degree. In October, 1894, Mr. Hope entered the service of the American Baptist Home Mission Society as a teacher in Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn. In 1898 he was transferred to Atlanta Baptist College. On the resignation of President Sale he was promoted to the presidency, serving for the first year as Acting President. In 1897 he was married to Miss Lugenia D. Burns of Chicago, Ill. He is the father of two boys, Edward Swain and John, Jr. President Hope is one of the leading figures in the education of the Negro in the South, and his time is largely drawn upon by many activities for social or educational service. In 1915-16 he was President of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; he is a member of the Board of Managers of the Y. M. C. A. of At-

lanta, of the Advisory Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of the Executive Committee of the Urban League of New York, of the committee on the Spingarn Medal, of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Atlanta, and of various boards of the State Baptist Convention. President Hope's chief interest, however, remains the education of men and boys; and the fact that he has given himself to his work in such whole-hearted fashion largely accounts for the rapid advance that Morehouse College has made within the last ten years.

Two dominant impulses have so far characterized the new administration. The first is the emphasis by both teachers and students on the belief that whatever success may have come to the institution in the past, the greatest success and the greatest expansion lie in the future; and the feeling is generally represented by the slogan of a "Greater Morehouse." The second impulse is the social spirit. Primarily by reason of the personality of the President, the college has within recent years become more and more regarded as a center of racial and community uplift in the city of Atlanta. Every

event for the last ten years of any importance, every movement looking toward the larger growth of the institution, every effort for the fulfilling of its mission, has been due to one or the other of these influences.

The school year 1915-16 marked the close of the first ten years of President Hope's administration. Within the period the total enrollment more than doubled, the figure for 1915-16 being 413 as opposed to 204 in 1905-6, the last year before President Hope took charge. When we observe the higher departments of the institution, however, the growth is even more manifest. The Academy in 1915-16 was more than four times as large as in 1905-6 (178 as opposed to 41), and the College three times as large (62 as opposed to 21). The Divinity School also grew (55 as against 45); while the English Preparatory Department (with 118 as against 97), showed an increase, but one less in proportion than that in the other departments. Thus more and more the emphasis is on the higher work, and the problems of expansion are those primarily concerned with facilities for more advanced students. Not unnaturally accordingly the pres-

The figure consists of two side-by-side scatter plots. Both plots have 'Number of Children' on the x-axis and 'Number of Adults' on the y-axis. The left plot shows a positive linear trend with a regression line starting near the origin and sloping upwards. The right plot shows a negative linear trend with a regression line sloping downwards from left to right.



SALE HALL

ent administration has already witnessed more building than any that preceded it.

Sale Hall, the present center of the administrative work of the college, was erected in 1910. The building, with the central heating plant adjoining, was erected at a total cost of \$40,000. The initial \$10,000 was offered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie on condition that the entire amount be raised. The American Baptist Home Mission Society advanced \$20,000 more with the understanding that the President raise the balance. The General Education Board promised \$5,000 of the remaining \$10,000 with the understanding that the President raise the last \$5,000 from the Negro people of the South. The building is three stories above basement and contains recitation rooms for the Divinity School, the College, the Academy, offices, library, and a well-lighted chapel with a seating capacity of seven hundred. The basement contains two large rooms; one, containing the Manual Training shop, is fitted with benches and sets of tools for instruction in wood-working; the other, a gymnasium, has shower baths supplied with hot and cold water.

The large demands made on Graves Hall have for years rendered the need for another dormitory imperative. The new Robert Hall is the outgrowth of this demand. The building is just completed at a total cost of nearly \$30,000. Of this amount the General Education Board gave \$15,000, the American Baptist Home Mission Society \$5,000; and of the remaining amount the President raised \$5,000 among the constituency of the college. Of this \$5,000 the students, by the most noteworthy co-operative effort in the history of the institution, raised \$1,000. The basement floor is used as a dining-room. The three main floors above are devoted wholly to dormitory purposes, there being one or two suites for teachers. The size and proportion of the rooms, and the electric lighting and other conveniences, render this in every way one of the most satisfactory college dormitories in the South.

The rapid increase in the student body demanded not only enlarged physical equipment, but also constant supervision of the daily routine of the institution. More and more the college was becoming known as one of the most representative in the South; in 1913 it

became one of the eight original members of the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth. Before 1912 the work of classification, schedules, reports, prizes, excuses, discipline, etc., had ordinarily been divided between two or more teachers. In this year, President Hope, feeling that all such work should be centralized, recommended that the position of Dean be created. To assume the duties of the new office he summoned a former teacher of the college, Mr. Benjamin Brawley, who at the time was just completing his second year of service as Professor of English at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

In spite of changes from time to time the faculty as a whole has become more stable within the last ten years. Dr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Howard, Prof. Archer and Prof. Wardlaw, already members of the faculty when President Hope took charge, are still in service, and Mrs. Emily Laycock Weir, who was bookkeeper in 1904-6 and 1907-10, returned as matron in 1914. In the three years between the service of Mrs. Harvey and that of Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Sarah P. Greene served in 1911-13, and Mrs. V. Chaney Drake in 1913-14,

both Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Drake being graduates of Hampton Institute. From 1908 to 1912 Mr. Matthew W. Bullock, a graduate of Dartmouth College and the Harvard Law School, served as Professor of Social Science, and outside of the classroom did a great deal for the cultivation of the students in athletics and other lines of manly endeavor. In 1907-8 Mr. Clement Richardson, a graduate of Harvard, served as Professor of English; Mr. William T. Courtney, a Hampton graduate officially connected with Spelman Seminary, as teacher of Physics in 1908-9; Mr. Zachary T. Hubert (A.B., Morehouse, 1901; B.S., Mass. Agri. College, 1904), now President of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., as teacher of Chemistry in 1908-9; Mr. William J. Bauduit, B.S., a graduate of the University of Chicago, as Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry in 1909-10; Mr. Robert P. Watts, a graduate of Virginia Union, later of the University of Michigan, as Professor of English in 1910-11; Dr. John T. Williams as Professor of Physics and Physiology in 1910-11; Mr. Jesse J. Phillips, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, as Professor of Greek and Latin in 1911-13;

and Mr. W. Robert Smalls, of the University of Pittsburgh, as instructor in Physics in 1913-14. In 1911 Mr. John W. Davis, a graduate of the college of the class of 1911 who has since continued his studies at the University of Chicago, began his service as Professor of Chemistry and Physics; and Mr. Mordecai W. Johnson, a member of the same class at Morehouse (A.B., University of Chicago, 1913), served as Professor of English from 1911 to 1913. Miss Starr was succeeded in the work in Music in 1911 by Mr. Kemper Harreld, a graduate of the Chicago Musical College, who to early instruction has added the benefit of work with special teachers in Indianapolis, Chicago, Berlin, and elsewhere. Since 1908 Rev. E. P. Johnson, D.D., of Atlanta, has served as Professor of Pastoral Theology; and in 1914 Prof. Van De Man was succeeded by Prof. Charles D. Hubert, who since his graduation from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1912 had served in the Baptist ministry in Rochester. Mr. Ernest W. Latson, a graduate of the college of the class of 1912, began his work in the Departments of English and Latin in 1913, and Mr. Garrie W. Moore, a member of the

same class, was Professor of Sociology and Economics from 1913 to 1916, when he was succeeded by Mr. William H. Haynes (A.B., Morehouse, 1915; A.B., University of Chicago, 1916). Mr. George W. Johnson, a graduate of Oberlin, became Professor of Greek early in 1914; and Mr. Benjamin F. Bullock, a graduate in Agriculture of the University of Minnesota, in 1914 entered upon his work as Professor of Biology and Agriculture. Mr. Walter R. Brown, a graduate of Hampton Institute, assisted in the work in Manual Training from 1913 to 1915, when he was succeeded by Mr. Clinton E. Warner, also of Hampton. Beginning service in Physics and Chemistry in 1916 is Mr. B. T. Harvey, Jr., a graduate of Colgate University, and in English is Mr. U. S. Donaldson, a graduate of Hillsdale College (Mich.) In the English Preparatory Department within recent years the following have served as regular members of the faculty: Miss Ida J. Rivers, 1906-8; Miss Mabel F. Dinkins, 1905-9; Mr. Andrew R. Raiford (A.B., 1909), 1909-10; Miss Wilhelmina Johnson, 1910-11; Mr. Samuel A. Owen (A.B., 1911), 1911-12; Miss Penelope Burwell from 1911 to the pres-

ent time, with Miss Willa Golson beginning service in 1916. All of the ladies just mentioned received their professional normal training at Spelman Seminary.

The Board of Trustees in 1906-7 was composed of the following members: Rev. H. L. Morehouse, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society; Hon. B. F. Abbott, Georgia, Chairman; Rev. E. E. Carter, D.D., Georgia, Secretary; Mr. W. D. Chamberlin, Ohio; Mr. F. J. Paxon, Georgia; Rev. John E. White, D.D., Georgia; Rev. A. B. Murden, Georgia; Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades, D.D., New York; Rev. W. G. Johnson, D.D., Georgia; Rev. George Sale, D.D., Georgia; Rev. John F. Purser, D.D., Georgia. So it remained for the next two years; but in 1909-10 Dr. Rhoades was succeeded by Rev. Alvah S. Hobart, D.D., Pennsylvania. By the next year the Chairman of the Board, Col. Abbott, had died. He was succeeded as Chairman by Dr. Purser and in membership by Mr. W. W. Orr, of Georgia. Dr. Sale was succeeded by Rev. Charles L. White, D.D., Associate Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The vacancy

caused by the death of Rev. W. G. Johnson was filled in 1916 by the appointment of Rev. M. W. Reddick, A. M., of Georgia.

In various ways affecting the internal life of the school has the administration of President Hope been significant. One development, begun in the previous administration, has been that of cordial relations with other institutions in Georgia and Florida that emphasize secondary education and that receive some aid from the American Baptist Home Mission Society. By vote of the Society the following institutions are affiliated with Morehouse College; Americus Institute, Americus, Ga.; Jeruel Academy, Athens, Ga.; Walker Baptist Institute, Augusta, Ga.; Florida Baptist College, Jacksonville, Fla.; and the Florida Memorial Institute, Live Oak, Fla. For the benefit of those who may wish to pursue their collegiate work at Morehouse College, two scholarships, of \$25 and \$20, respectively, are offered each year to the students in these schools who take highest rank in the work of the Senior class, just as in the case of students in the Fourth Year class of the Academy at Morehouse College.

Meanwhile the scientific and library facilities have shown steady advance. The total equipment for science is now valued at not less than \$7,000. The library, still housed in Sale Hall, and recently examined with a view to making a clearance of some of the older and less valuable books, now holds about 2,500 volumes. Recent valuable additions have been those of Mr. William Dean Howells, Mr. Richard Harding Davis, Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard, Mrs. Edwin Markham, Miss Ruth R. Richardson, Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, Mrs. Margaret Deland, and Hon. Charles Evans Hughes.

Cash Prizes for excellence in various lines of endeavor have received considerable attention. Development in this direction really began in 1902-3, when Mrs. Sale offered five dollars for excellence in oratory. In 1906 Mr. Willard D. Chamberlin, of Dayton, Ohio, a member of the Board of Trustees of Morehouse College, endowed two cash prizes of thirty dollars each for the encouragement of Bible study and reading. These are known as the Willard Chamberlin Scripture Reading Prize and the Samuel Graves Scripture Recitation Prize. They are open for competition to stu-

dents in any department of the school. In 1905-6 Mr. George W. Perkins, of New York, began an annual gift of twenty-five dollars for use in the Academy as two prizes in English Composition. In this year also Mr. F. J. Paxon, of Atlanta, also a member of the Board of Trustees of the college, began an annual gift of fifteen dollars for two prizes in Public Speaking. In 1908-9 President J. J. Starks, of Morris College, Sumter, S. C., a member of the college class of 1898 at Morehouse College, began an annual gift of ten dollars to be awarded to that student in the Academy or College who should, from his record during the school year, be deemed the best man of affairs and the most helpful Christian gentleman as well as a faithful student. In 1912-13 Prof. J. D. Avent, of the A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., a member of the class of 1907 at Morehouse College, began an annual gift of ten dollars for competition by strictly college students in short story writing. Numerous other prizes have been offered for shorter periods. These have been for the encouragement of debating, mission study, manual training, and personal neatness; and the chief donors have been the

Friendship Baptist Sunday School, of Atlanta, the Zion Hill Baptist Sunday School, of Atlanta, Rev. P. James Bryant, D.D., of Atlanta, Mr. Philip M. Davis, of the college class of 1911, and Mr. Jesse Rozier, of the academic class of 1910.

An interesting development within recent years has been the broadening influence of the college. While most of the students are still of course from Georgia, more and more men are being attracted from points even a thousand miles away. The enrollment of 413 in 1915-6 was distributed as follows:

Georgia (exclusive of Atlanta)	-	158
Atlanta	- - - - -	139
Alabama	- - - - -	38
Florida	- - - - -	19
Mississippi	- - - - -	11
Illinois	- - - - -	10
South Carolina	- - - - -	9
Tennessee	- - - - -	5
Panama, B. W. I., and South America	-	5
Arkansas	- - - - -	4
Louisiana	- - - - -	3
Texas	- - - - -	2
Oklahoma	- - - - -	2
Africa	- - - - -	2
Pennsylvania	- - - - -	1

New York	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

One of the outstanding features of the administration of President Hope has been the excellent understanding between the head of the college and the student body. In the era of "Atlanta Baptist College" the aggressive spirit that caused the institution to be widely known first received real impetus. In more recent years it has developed into a devotion with which the youngest student becomes acquainted as soon as he is enrolled. Whatever question may arise, the students know that presiding over the college is one looking out for their best interests, in vacation as well as term-time, and one with whom there may be the frankest conference. The response comes in a loyalty that has never failed when anything involving the highest welfare of the institution was at stake.

VIII.

STUDENT LIFE

THE students of the Augusta Institute, or Atlanta Baptist Seminary, or Atlanta Baptist College, or Morehouse College, have from the first exhibited an interesting mingling of conservatism and initiative. The first principle may be most easily accounted for by the stress of the circumstances under which the young men live. Ever attended as they are by the Negro Problem, and acquainted from their earliest years with the working of churches, associations, and conventions, they very soon develop a serious-mindedness and a philosophical viewpoint beyond what might ordinarily be expected of youths of their age. The initiative receives its explanation in the large measure of freedom and the constant incentive to endeavor that it has invariably been the policy of the administration to offer. Not unnaturally mistakes have been made; but on

the whole the individual has received his best development under the system; and the results of co-operative enterprise, with the spirit of "All for one, and one for all," have frequently been amazing.

Supplementing their course of study, from very early years the students labored for self-cultivation. In 1880-1 there were two well organized societies, the Missionary Society that met once a week for the general promotion of home missions, and the Ciceronian Lyceum that met every other week for practice in extemporaneous speaking and parliamentary usage. The students also held a prayer meeting every Wednesday night. The pastors and churches in the city extended a cordial welcome to their Sunday Schools, their congregations, and also (in the case of such as were qualified) to their pulpits. One of the fine college traditions thus cultivated in the earliest years of Atlanta Baptist Seminary was that of active co-operation with the forces of uplift in the city.

In 1884-5 there was some reorganization of the societies. The Missionary Society, broadening its scope so as to emphasize work among the students as well as in the city, now became

the Young Men's Christian Association, and to the Ciceronian Lyceum was added the Young Men's Literary Society, the two meeting in alternate weeks. In 1886-7 was organized the Congo Mission Circle; and the four organizations thus constituted seem to have been sufficient for the needs of the students until the end of the decade.

The slightest glance over the minutes of the old Ciceronian Lyceum will show that it was a very active force in its day. Many of the debates and discussions were of the old fashioned sort: The Pulpit vs. the Bar, Migration to Africa, Columbus vs. Washington for Praise, Benedict Arnold vs. Aaron Burr for Blame, etc. Sometimes, however, the subjects were such as are remarked to-day with startling pertinence. Such were Co-Education, National Prohibition, Woman Suffrage, or Should the United States be allowed to arrest criminals in Mexico? A few years later literary subjects became popular, as when it was asked if Brutus was sincere in his professions after Caesar's death, or if American Literature was declining, or which was the most noble character in the story of "Enoch Arden." Sometimes, too,

there was a theological turn to the discussion, as in the following rare note from the minutes of November 7, 1890: "Resolved, That a man can fall from grace. Ably discussed by Messrs. H. H. Engram and P. J. Bryant. Owing to the light shown by both sides the jurors were unable to decide." With all its faults the Ciceronian Lyceum, as furnishing an opportunity for public speaking to the young men of its day, can hardly be praised too highly. Many of the men now prominent in the pulpits of Georgia or other states received their practice in speaking in its meetings.

With the removal to larger quarters in 1890 there was no less of spiritual fervor among the students, or of effort for their own improvement along literary lines. In 1890-1 was organized the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, which at once became a commanding force in the Seminary, as it was the medium of the required Sunday evening chapel service, and as both President and Mrs. Sale lent to it their personal influence. It held an enthusiastic missionary meeting once a month, at which a collection for missionary effort was raised. After 1893 this was regularly sent to

Mr. James C. Dawes, a Theological graduate of that year who went as a missionary to the Gold Coast, West Africa, and for whom a farewell service was held in the chapel Sunday evening, May 14, 1893. Gradually the Christian Endeavor Society absorbed the energies of the Congo Mission Circle, which by 1893 had disappeared. About the same time, however, largely through the influence of James H. Gadson, one of the most active of the students, another organization developed; this was the Young Men's Model Association, especially designed to supplement the work of the Young Men's Christian Association along the lines of gentlemanly deportment.

For a year or two also in the decade flourished the Intercollegiate League, an organization composed of the advanced students of Atlanta Baptist Seminary, Spelman Seminary, Gammon Theological Seminary, and Clark University, that from time to time rendered programs of a public nature, especially on the first of January. The Pi Gamma Literary Society, enrolling students of collegiate or Teachers' Professional grade in Atlanta Baptist Seminary and Spelman Seminary was organ-

ized in April, 1895, largely through the efforts of Timothy Williams. The *P* of *Pi* was intended to stand for Miss Sophia B. Packard, and the *G* of *Gamma* for Dr. Graves, so that the Society was intended to keep fresh the memory and the joint efforts of these two heroic workers, as well as do everything possible for the broadening and refining in culture of the young men and women who became members.

About 1903 there was some reorganization of the societies. The Y. M. C. A. remained, gathering more and more dignity as the most serious instrument and voice of the student body. The Baptist Young People's Union succeeded the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor; and the College Debating Club and the Academic Debating Club took the place of the old Ciceronian Lyceum and the Young Men's Literary Society. By 1910, however, the Baptist Young People's Union had passed, and the present arrangement of having the Sunday evening chapel services alternately in charge of the faculty and of the Y. M. C. A. was begun. The Ministers' Union, the organization of the members of the Divinity School,

appeared in 1908. The Athletic Association was organized in the late '90's, and with the oversight of a committee of the faculty, it generally directs the energies of the students along the lines of outdoor sport. From time to time there have been other societies for special purposes; but those that have been mentioned are the ones that have best fulfilled a permanent function.

The Athenaeum Publishing Company, largely through the efforts of Timothy Williams, was organized in 1898 by advanced students of Atlanta Baptist College and Spelman Seminary for the regular publication of a student journal. The *Athenaeum* has continued publication down to date, though for two or three years about ten years ago it found it hard to appear regularly. A high standard was set by the first editor, John A. Mason (editor for three years, 1898-1901), and in general the degree of excellence of the publication has depended on the joint ability and co-operation of the editor, the business manager, and the foreman of the college printing office, who has always been one of the students. From time to time the *Athenaeum* has shown a tendency to

publish articles that were too serious-minded in tone. More than once, however, its humor or reflection of college life has attained even unto brilliancy, and on the whole it is by virtue of merit that the periodical has continued to appear as the voice of student sentiment and ideals.

While for years debating, with other branches of public speaking, had been much cultivated by the students of the college, it was in 1906 that intercollegiate debating was formally begun. In this year a contest took place in Atlanta with Talladega College, and since then not a single year has passed without the annual debate between Talladega and Morehouse; so that now the two institutions have sustained longer unbroken relations in debating than have obtained in the case of any other Negro colleges in the country. In 1911 Knoxville College became the third member of a triangular league; and now regularly on the second Friday night of every April each one of the three colleges has at home a team upholding the affirmative side of a given question, and at one of the other institutions a team defending the negative side.

With the coming of Mr. Kemper Harreld, of Chicago, in 1911, the work in Music received a great impetus. In addition to being a graduate of the Teachers' Course of the Chicago Musical College, Mr. Harreld has pursued special studies in Chicago, Berlin, and elsewhere. Under his direction a Glee Club and an Orchestra were soon organized, and the annual concert is now one of the chief musical events afforded by the city of Atlanta.

In connection with such organizations as have just been mentioned, and with the general oversight of the Departments of Music and English, student life has found an outlet in numerous ways. From time to time a classic English play has been produced, in costume. Every spring the Glee Club and Orchestra make a visit to one or two cities not far away; and invariably they have excited favorable comment and reflected credit on the college. One of the most noteworthy changes in student customs within recent years has been that affecting the character of Class Day. Up to 1913 the exercises on this occasion had been a succession of histories, orations, and "prophecies" that varied little from year to year. In 1913, however, the

innovation of making an original comedy the feature on this occasion was introduced with marked success. Invariably the aim has been to reflect student life at Morehouse College in some way, though necessarily some themes have offered better opportunity than others. In 1913 the production was "The Education of Lias Johnson," a comedy mingling the pathos and humor of Negro life in Georgia, and dealing with the experiences of a country boy who makes a place in the heart of his companions at Morehouse College. In 1914 "Everystudent," a working out of the early English morality idea, was presented. "College Days" in 1915 took its theme directly from school life, also reflecting home-life in Georgia and making a feature of the incidental music. "The Loves of Anne Page" in 1916 was a rather elaborate Shakespearean burlesque in special honor of the tercentenary of the great dramatist's death, marked by special dramatic productions throughout the country. The success of the changed order of Class Day has exceeded the highest hopes, especially as each succeeding class has held to the policy of requiring no admission fee. In 1916 the college chapel was

not more than half large enough to accommodate the crowd desiring entrance.

The enthusiasm of the students along athletic lines in the '90's found an outlet in devotion to an unusually successful baseball team. Baseball was in fact the only sport known at the time, and one of the liveliest games each year was that played on Thanksgiving Day. On the lists of the players in the earlier years of the sport appear the names of many men now well known in other fields, among them W. E. Rainwater (captain and first base), P. J. Byrant, A. D. Jones, and G. W. Hill. The first mention of baseball in the *Advance* was in the form of a note written by James M. Nabrit for the issue of April, 1896. This is given entire:

The four colored institutions in Atlanta have formed a league to play a series of six games each. There is a pennant for the winner. Three games are to be played on the home grounds and three away. The season begins March 28th and ends May 9th. The first games will be between Atlanta University and Atlanta Baptist Seminary on the Seminary grounds, and between Morris Brown and Clark University. The interest shown by every one speaks well for the standing of our schools in the city.

The Atlanta Baptist Seminary holds the championship, having defeated every institution in the city; but——.

The team that represented the Seminary in this the first year of the formal league was composed of the following men: A. D. Jones and George Darden, pitchers; Charles Robinson, catcher; J. M. Nabrit, first base; W. L. Maxwell, second base; Henry Darden, shortstop; C. S. Johnson, right field; Lucius Jones, center field; Timothy Williams, left field; Henry Martin, W. C. Lawrence and James Foster, substitutes. Suits were made by the sewing department of Spelman Seminary. The team won four of the six games scheduled. Nabrit was the outstanding captain and player in the period. His valedictory to baseball in 1898, with two home runs, a three-base hit, and a two-base hit all in the same game, is still remembered by those who were in school with him.

Since the formal organization of the league in Atlanta baseball games have taken place every spring between Morehouse and the other colleges in Atlanta, and sometimes with other institutions also, notably Talladega, Howard, Shaw, Knoxville, and Tuskegee. Naturally

some seasons have been better than others; but the college has fully held its own, and on more than one occasion has even furnished brilliant contests.

Football was formally organized in 1900. It took three or four years for the game to get well started; then there came a period when for five years the college was undefeated, being in 1908 (also in 1912 and 1916) the unquestioned champion of the South. The chief contests from year to year have been with Atlanta University, Fisk, Talladega, Tuskegee, and once with Hampton. Morehouse College has now won an enviable reputation for hard fighting and clean sportsmanship, and those who have so far participated in the athletics of the institution pass on to those who may come after them one of the finest of college traditions.

Easily the most noteworthy co-operative student effort in the history of the college was the raising of \$1,000 early in 1916 toward the cost of the new dormitory. The students gave to the President of the college the inspiration of a pledge to this amount, and at once organized themselves into groups under the general di-

rection of William E. Griffin, a member of the class of 1916. They wrote to their friends, their churches, their Sunday Schools, men for whom they had worked, and contributed freely of their own slender means; and within two months the whole amount of \$1,000 was raised. For inspiration, enthusiasm, and the losing of the individual in the common interest, this effort must ever remain one of the brightest pages in the history of the college.

Purely cultural and social phases of college life have not been neglected. From time to time in the course of every school year there are short social gatherings of the young men of the college and the young women of Spelman Seminary; and three or four times a year, with the full approval of the Deans of the two institutions, there are longer and more formal events. It is ever remembered that the two schools were founded and are controlled by missionary agencies, and at every gathering it is intended that the association and entertainment shall in every way be such as would benefit Christian institutions of learning.

Of the indefinable life of the students on the halls, in their rooms, on the campus, outside

of the classrooms, outside of all formal meetings of societies, etc., the chief influence has undoubtedly been the atmosphere of home. Somehow—by the co-operation of teachers and students, by the interests of students in one another, by the large air of friendliness that pervades everything—the boys have become bound with “hoops of steel” to their Alma Mater. More intense personal devotion to an institution it would be hard to find. When all are together they have their chief happiness; when they are apart they constantly think of the time when they will shake glad hands again.

IX.

NORTHERN FRIENDS

FROM time to time in the course of our story we have made mention of friends in the North who have in one way or another helped toward the furtherance of the work of the institution. President Robert received some aid from this source, and President Graves drew upon his wide acquaintance for funds for the erection of what is now Graves Hall. Special interest attaches to the Cook legacy. Through the efforts of his pastor, a friend of Dr. Graves, Mr. Josiah W. Cook, of Cambridge, Mass., was led to bequeath to the institution the sum of \$30,000. This provided for the erection of the steam heating plant of 1895; it made possible the erection of Quarles Hall and the President's residence, as well as furnished the funds for other things from time to time. The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, in

order to perpetuate the name of the generous donor, in 1898 passed the following vote: "That the balance of the funds of the Cook legacy, after paying for the new building (Quarles Hall) and the necessary furnishings, be set apart for the endowment of the President's chair, under the name of the *Cook Memorial Chair*, and that the accruing interest of the fund be added to the principal until the amount reaches twenty thousand dollars."

As an organ of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, however, the college has depended chiefly for its maintenance upon a yearly grant from the funds of this organization. The Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society has also shown official interest in the school for men, though naturally its chief efforts are given to Spelman Seminary. The spirit which has animated the American Baptist Home Mission Society in its large educational work for the colored people is well illustrated by the utterances of two representative men, those of President Martin B. Anderson of the University of Rochester, who was also President of the Home Mission Society, and also Dr. Nathan Bishop of New York, for a time

Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Dr. Anderson at the meeting in St. Louis in 1865 made the following stirring remarks: "It has been asked, what will you do with the Negro? God does not require of us an answer to this. Our question is, what will we do *for* the Negro? God will tell us, when it pleaseth Him, what to do *with* the Negro. Let us do *our* work, and leave the rest to God. Let us organize them into churches and Sunday schools; teach them to labor, and to make of themselves men in every sense. God will do the rest." Dr. Bishop, who with Mrs. Bishop, had given very largely for this work, said: "I have been blamed for giving so many thousand dollars for the benefit of colored men. But I expect to stand side by side with these men on the day of Judgment. Their Lord is my Lord. They and I are brethren; and I am determined to be prepared for that meeting." Many appointees of the Society moreover have given themselves with most devoted missionary zeal at great self-sacrifice, to the uplift of the colored people. The Society has also delighted to recognize ability and merit in the promotion of Negro instructors to positions of influence in

its schools, and has aided many that are owned and controlled by Negro Baptists. Our story accordingly would be incomplete without some statement of the exact service of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and the men who have had most to do with the direction of larger matters affecting the institution. Foremost of course is he whose name the college now bears.

Henry Lyman Morehouse was born in Stanford, N. Y., October 2, 1834, the son of Seth S. and Emma B. Morehouse. He received the A.B. degree at the University of Rochester in 1858, and entering the Rochester Theological Seminary was graduated in 1864. From the same institution he received degrees D.D. in 1879 and LL.D. in 1908. Ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1864, he served as pastor in E. Saginaw, Mich., until 1873, and as pastor of the East Avenue Church, Rochester, from 1873 to 1879. Since this latter date and for nearly forty years he has been constantly in the service of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, from 1879 to 1893 as Corresponding Secretary, from 1893 to 1902 as Field Secretary, and again since 1902 as Corresponding Secre-

tary. Immediately after his connection with the Society began, special attention was given to the extension of the educational work among the Negro people of the South. Dr. Morehouse has served the denomination in numberless capacities. In 1870, he was President of the Michigan Baptist State Convention; from 1877 to 1879, in connection with his Rochester pastorate, he was Corresponding Secretary of the New York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education and from 1893 to 1903 Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Education Society. He was prominent also in organizing the General Convention of American Baptists, and has been a member of the American Committee of the Baptist World Alliance since 1905. He was pre-eminently the leader in the organization of the Ministers and Missionaries' Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist Convention in 1911, and was influential in securing large offerings for its work. Since 1911 he has been the President and Treasurer of this Board. The New Era Institutes which he organized for the Negro Baptist preachers of the South were probably the best ever organized for such a purpose, and failed to achieve their

greatest success only because Southern Baptists did not co-operate with Northern Baptists more generously. Dr. Morehouse has edited various missionary periodicals and has served as trustee of Kalamazoo College, 1866-72; Baptist Union Theological Seminary, Chicago, 1867-72; Rochester Theological Seminary, 1874-9; and Columbian University, 1894-7. He is the author of *Baptist Home Missions in America* 1883; *History of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.*, 1899, and numerous pamphlets and poems. For several years Dr. Morehouse has made his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The mere facts of the life of Dr. Morehouse give only a faint impression of the unique place he holds in the hearts of the Negro Baptists of the South and of Baptists throughout the country. In all his work he has ever shown himself to be a man of vision and true statesmanship. Not inaptly has he been called the "Field Marshal of the Baptist denomination." To the never-ending problems of the cause he has brought a wisdom and a hope that have been the constant inspiration of those associated with him. In his dealings with the peculiar diffi-

culties of the education of the Negro his kindly spirit and his great tact have accounted for his unusual success. With full faith in the future he has ever championed the cause of those for whom he labored. Nor has he forgotten that he was dealing with a people singularly placed—one ever in need of inspiration in the working out of its destiny. No one who heard him will ever forget his words at a great mass-meeting in Atlanta in 1903: "The great heart of the North is still with you." Of such mould is the man whose very life, for nearly forty years in the Home Mission Society's service, has been an inspiration and benediction, and whose name is now the emblem of all high purpose and noble resolve for every young man who enters Morehouse College.

Associated with Dr. Morehouse from time to time have been other men whose influence on the college has been noteworthy. Prominent was Dr. Thomas J. Morgan, Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society from 1893 to 1902. Dr. Morgan had served in the Civil War as Colonel of the 14th U. S. Infantry, made up of Negro soldiers. Subsequently he was made brevet

Brigadier-General for "gallant and meritorious service in the war." Graduating at the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1868 he served for a while in the pastorate in Nebraska as well as in other ways for the denomination. His experience in education included that of President of the State Normal School of Nebraska, Professor for a number of years in the Baptist Theological Seminary of Chicago, and Principal of the Rhode Island State Normal School. In 1889 he was strongly recommended for the position of United States Commissioner of Education; but at the earnest request of President Harrison he became Commissioner of Indian Affairs. From the beginning he labored with great success to place the education of the Indian on a plane of intelligence that it had never held before. In his work as Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society he had a great deal to do with the making of Virginia Union University and with the general raising of standards throughout the South. Dr. Morgan's military experience and his long years of service in the classroom and in government offices gave him a positiveness in planning and execution that fre-

quently concealed his large and intelligent sympathy for the work in which he was engaged.

Closely associated with Dr. Morgan was Dr. Malcolm MacVicar, a man of Scotch descent, who, after years of distinguished work as an educator in New York, Michigan, and Canada, in 1890 entered the service of the American Baptist Home Mission Society as Superintendent of Education. He continued in this position until 1899, in which year he became the first President of Virginia Union University, at which institution he remained until his death in 1904. Dr. MacVicar was intensely interested in the details of school work, especially in establishing the curriculum of the schools of the Society on a sound college basis. No summary could be better than the tribute of Dr. Sale in 1904: "He had faith in the Negro, and his plans for our educational work looked far into the future. Although all his plans did not materialize, one has only to compare our schools now with what they were in 1890 to realize the substantial results of Dr. MacVicar's work. Every school operated or owned by the Society felt the bracing effect of his supervision."

Another friend has been Dr. Wallace Buttrick. For nearly thirty years (from 1883 to 1902) Dr. Buttrick was engaged in the Baptist ministry in New Haven, St. Paul, and Albany. Especially in the later years of this period was he interested in the educational work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and as Chairman of the Committee on Education he was invited to make a tour of inspection of the schools in the South. He made a noteworthy report, and one which had immediate effect in better organizing the work and indeed in giving him background for his own later career. In 1902 Dr. Buttrick became Secretary of the new General Education Board. In this position he has done much to help the college within recent years.

Several other friends, notably in Grand Rapids, Mich., and in Dayton, Ohio, have from time to time helped in the carrying forward of the work. Mention has already been made of the prizes offered yearly by Mr. W. D. Chamberlin of Dayton. In numerous other ways has Mr. Chamberlin proved himself a loyal supporter of the work; and while he has large business interests he still bears the responsibility of a trustee of the institution.

After Dr. MacVicar ceased to be Superintendent of Education for the schools of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the place remained technically vacant for seven years. Then in 1906 Dr. Sale was called to the work. After the death of Dr. Sale the office was again nominally vacant for three years. The real work in the period, however, was ably executed by Dr. Charles L. White, Associate Corresponding Secretary since 1908. Dr. White, a graduate of Brown University and of the Newton Theological Seminary, brought to the work of the Society experience gained in the Baptist ministry in New Hampshire and as President (from 1901 to 1908) of Colby College in Maine. On January 1, 1915, Dr. Gilbert N. Brink became Superintendent of Education. Dr. Brink had already had the experience of fourteen years as an educator in the Philippine Islands and in California; and he brought to his new work a breadth of vision and a human touch that very soon marked him as a worthy successor of Dr. MacVicar and Dr. Sale.

We now append a statement of the cost of the institution now known as Morehouse Col-

lege to the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the forty-eight years from 1869 to 1916, inclusive:

The amount for property purposes includes the special contributions by Negro friends of about \$10,000, also grants of \$20,000 by the General Education Board of New York, all of which passed through the Society's treasury. No current expense item for Augusta Institute from 1869-1875 appears in the Treasurer's reports of the Home Mission Society, though it seems probable that such expenses were incurred and were included in a general item with other matters.

Years	Salaries	Other Expenses	Property
1869.....	\$ 944.53		
1870.....	2,700.08		
1871.....	725.00		
1872.....	1,500.00		
1873.....	1,500.00		
1874.....	1,500.00		
1875.....	1,500.00		
1876.....	1,530.00	\$ 587.75	
1877.....	1,945.30	738.55	
1878.....	1,925.00	1,290.92	
1879.....	2,280.00	2,481.00	
1880.....	2,465.00	2,323.69	
1881.....	2,895.00	2,361.83	
1882.....	3,132.50	1,915.22	

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1883.....	4,988.69	2,265.84	\$ 8,761.49
1884.....	3,457.50	2,021.00	
1885.....	2,699.40	1,445.62	
1886.....	3,066.15	1,295.27	
1887.....	3,768.61	1,811.63	
1888.....	3,636.98	2,077.70	4,000.00
1889.....	3,890.02	3,334.04	8,260.00
1890.....	4,824.09	4,036.32	32,971.55
1891.....	5,351.09	2,781.39	763.44
1892.....	5,865.29	1,831.11	647.00
1893.....	5,803.88	2,388.95	
1894.....	5,989.25	1,180.18	
1895.....	5,397.98	1,650.11	
1896.....	5,033.75	1,358.20	3,053.00
1897.....	4,980.00	845.75	
1898.....	4,917.50	1,495.84	
1899.....	5,165.00	2,216.71	
1900.....	5,650.36	2,844.36	
1901.....	5,440.49	1,301.12	
1902.....	7,318.67	1,351.37	
1903.....	7,965.67	1,826.26	1,036.57
1904.....	8,137.00	2,071.64	1,695.52
1905.....	8,103.00	2,517.60	
1906.....	8,553.60	1,409.76	
1907.....	8,777.82	2,376.87	
1908.....	9,072.04	1,195.13	355.00
1909.....	8,622.30	2,817.49	
1910.....	9,136.50	1,887.06	
1911.....	9,471.95	1,499.13	41,585.18
1912.....	10,072.33	1,994.02	
1913.....	10,359.15	827.56	
1914.....	10,361.27	1,100.00	1,444.50
1915.....	10,490.46	1,100.00	
1916.....	10,582.96	300.00	30,000.00
Totals...	\$253,493.16	\$74,153.99	\$134,573.25

For the period ending:

1877.....	\$13,844.91	\$ 1,326.30	
1887.....	30,677.85	19,212.02	8,761.49
1897.....	50,772.33	21,483.75	49,694.99
1907.....	70,029.11	19,411.53	2,732.09
1917.....	88,168.96	12,720.39	73,384.68
	<u>\$253,493.16</u>	<u>\$74,153.99</u>	<u>\$134,573.25</u>
Grand Total,	\$462,220.40.		

X.

THE ALUMNI AND THEIR WORK

THE foregoing pages have given the story of an institution whose maintenance has involved the best service of scores of consecrated workers and the expenditure for buildings and salaries of approximately half a million dollars. At the end of fifty years one might not unreasonably ask: To what purpose has the sacrifice been made? Have the results justified the expenditure? The answer should be found in the work of those who have received benefit from the institution and who now in various lines of endeavor are trying to exemplify its mission.

Before 1884 no students were regularly graduated from Atlanta Baptist Seminary. In this year four Theological and ten Normal (high school) graduates received their formal diplomas. Before this date, however, several men had really completed the course of study

offered. The catalogue of the college states that 30 men thus satisfied the standard—19 in the Normal and 11 in the Theological Course. Thirteen of the 30 are now dead, and the two groups represent duplication in the case of six men. Since diplomas began to be regularly awarded in 1884, 251 graduates have received these from the Academic (formerly the Normal) Course, 119 from the Theological Course, 7 from the Teachers' Professional Course, and 2 from the old Classical Course, that represented approximately the first two years of college work, while 83 have received the A.B. degree in the College. The honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity have been awarded on 26 occasions, only once to a man who was neither a graduate nor a former student of the institution. If now we make a grand total of all who have at any time completed a prescribed course or taken a degree at the college, we arrive at the figure 538. This, however, can hardly be the basis of an exact study, as so many men represent duplications. Mr. Henry A. Bleach not only completed the work of the Academy and received the A.B. degree in the College, but also took

the diploma of the Teacher's Professional Course and has had the A.M. degree conferred upon him. Mr. James E. Brown, of Americus, is similarly the holder of four diplomas from the institution; while Rev. E. G. Thomas has the unique distinction of being the only graduate of the Divinity School who had come all the way through the Academy and the College at Morehouse College. If now we do away with all duplication and consider only those who have regularly been graduated since 1884, we are evidently more likely to arrive at a just estimate of what the graduates of the college are doing in their respective communities. We then find that we have to deal with 395 individuals. These are to be accounted for as follows:

Preaching	-	-	-	-	-	90
Teaching	-	-	-	-	-	75
Collegiate or Graduate Study	-					56
Medicine or Dentistry	-	-	-	-		34
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	9
Business (merchandise, etc.)	-	-	-	-		7
Farming	-	-	-	-	-	6
Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	6
Social Service (Y. M. C. A. work, etc.)						6
Miscellaneous Occupations	-					31

Deceased	-	-	-	-	-	59
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	16

It is to be remembered of course that a man sometimes engages in two occupations; thus he may be preaching and teaching, or teaching and farming. The endeavor has been, however, to give in each case what seems to be the chief source of income.

If now we omit from the table just given the 59 men deceased, and also leave out of the enumeration the 56 men who are still really students, we have left 280 who should be actively at work. Of these 90 are preaching and 75 are teaching. In other words, not less than three-fifths of the living graduates of Morehouse College are definitely known to be either preaching or teaching, while at least another fifth are engaged in the work of the medical profession, Y. M. C. A. work, or other lines of definite service.

Tendencies within recent years, however, are best represented by the record of the strictly collegiate graduates. Of these there have been 83. They are to be accounted for as follows:

Teaching	-	-	-	-	-	46
Professional or Graduate Study	-	-	-	-	-	13

Medicine or Dentistry	-	-	-	-	6
Social Service	-	-	-	-	4
Preaching	-	-	-	-	3
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	8
Deceased	-	-	-	-	3

If again we omit the students as not yet really at work, and the deceased, we find that 46 out of 67, a little more than two-thirds, are known to be teaching. If we consider the related lines of endeavor, preaching and social service, and remember that three or four in the "Miscellaneous" number are simply not yet definitely settled, we may not unreasonably state that the college graduates of Morehouse College have already established a tradition of distinguished service for the people for whom they labor.

Figures, however, are cold. In the state of Georgia there are over three hundred thousand Negro Baptists to be reached. Just what in concrete terms are the graduates of this representative institution doing for the intellectual and spiritual uplift of this great number of people?

In the first place it might be said that one of the traditions definitely cultivated at More-

house is that of sympathy for the great number of Negro people not so fortunate as the young men in school. Accordingly, even while in college or at their own home churches or Sunday Schools, the men take a keen interest in the affairs of the denomination and the race. Not unnaturally when they graduate they are very frequently summoned to positions of strategic importance.

We cite a few examples. In Atlanta graduates of the Dvinity School are in almost every case pastors of the representative Negro Baptist churches. The whole list is too long to give here; but as exemplifying the point we might remark Rev. E. R. Carter at Friendship Baptist Church, Rev. P. J. Bryant at Wheat Street Baptist Church, and Rev. A. D. Williams at Ebenezer Baptist Church. In Augusta the three representative pastorates are those of Rev. C. T. Walker at Tabernacle Baptist Church, Rev. L. P. Pinckney at Thankful Baptist Church, and Rev. J. M. Nabrit at Springfield Baptist Church, while Rev. Henry Morgan, at Friendship Baptist Church, has seen active consecutive service for more than forty years. In 1893 the old Missionary Baptist Convention

of Georgia became divided; but in 1915, through the providence of God, it became united again. Of this organization the President, Vice-President at large, the Recording Secretary, the Assistant Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary, the Educational Secretary, two of the three auditors, as well as some other officers, are Morehouse College men.

The teaching positions of some of the college graduates are of commanding importance. Mr. Z. T. Hubert is President of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.; Rev. J. J. Starks is President of Morris College, Sumter, S. C.; Mr. B. B. Dansby is Professor of Mathematics at Jackson College; Mr. B. F. Hubert is Director of Agriculture at the State College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mr. J. D. Avent is a Professor of English at the A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; Mr. H. A. Bleach is Principal of Selden Institute, Brunswick, Ga.; Mr. J. W. Hubert is Principal of the new Cuyler Public School at Savannah; Mr. G. A. Curry is in charge of the Department of Latin in the High School at Kansas City, Kan.; while Mr. P. M. Davis, in charge of the Slater Public School in Birmingham, Ala., has 23 teachers and 1,458 students under his direction.

Morehouse College and its affiliated academies have also drawn heavily on this source. At Morehouse the Dean of the college and Professors Wardlaw, Hubert, Davis, Latson, and Haynes are graduates of the institution. At the head of the affiliated academies representative graduates are at work as follows: At Americus Institute, Americus, Ga., Rev. M. W. Reddick, with Mr. J. E. Brown; at Walker Baptist Academy, Augusta, Ga., Mr. G. W. Hill; at Jeruel Academy, Athens, Ga., Rev. J. H. Brown, with Mr. T. H. Smith, Mr. C. H. S. Lyons, and Mr. C. H. Brown; at Florida Memorial Institute, Live Oak, Fla., Rev. S. A. Owen, with Mr. R. D. Kelsey.

More and more is the college winning a national reputation for genuine service. The institution now has graduates in important pastorates at points so far away as Los Angeles, Cal., Chicago, Ill., Rochester, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn. Of special interest is activity in the important field of Social Service. Mr. J. H. Hubert is now Secretary of the Brooklyn Branch of the Urban League of New York. Within the last year two important vacancies have occurred in the International Secretary-

ships of the Young Men's Christian Association, one in the new department of the work for boys and the other in that for students. Two graduates of Morehouse, Mr. G. W. Moore and Mr. M. W. Johnson, have respectively been called to fill these positions. In 1914 the important place of Probation Officer for Juvenile Negro Delinquents was created by the courts of Atlanta. The first man called upon to take up this work was Mr. G. W. Moore, who, within two years, while doing part work as a teacher in the college, made an excellent reputation in the new field. Mr. Moore has now been succeeded by Mr. W. H. Haynes, also a graduate of the college.

All that has so far been said has to do with those who have graduated from some department of the institution. No mention has been made of the large and important group of men who attended, sometimes a few months, sometimes even several years, but who did not formally receive a diploma. These men now number approximately 2,500. In general they are following the same lines of activity as the graduates. While the positions are naturally for the most part not quite so prominent, the

service is sometimes even more genuine. Again and again as one travels over the state he finds that in a remote and rural community the real leader is a man who spent only a few months at the institution, but who in even so short a time received the inspiration that uplifts and guides him in his efforts day by day.

Within recent years the younger men have shown a commendable desire to continue their studies even after graduation. They have done so at Chicago, Harvard, Cornell, and Columbia Universities. Most frequently they have gone to Chicago. At this institution a graduate of good standing at Morehouse can get a supplementary A.B. degree by nine months of study. Six Morehouse College graduates have thus taken the Chicago degree. The last one, Mr. W. H. Haynes, in his year of residence, in addition to taking a degree, won a place on the debating team that defeated the University of Michigan and also a cash prize of \$100 in oratory. In various other fields, academic or public, have the representatives of the college achieved distinction. Mr. C. D. Hubert and Mr. M. W. Johnson, who pursued their Divinity courses at the Rochester Theo-

logical Seminary, ranked in each year at the head of their respective classes. A distinguished preacher, Rev. C. T. Walker, has delivered addresses on many noteworthy occasions, one being before the National Educational Association. Mr. Judson W. Lyons, a lawyer of Augusta, Ga., has been Register of the Treasury of the United States. Two years ago Edmund T. Jenkins, one of the younger boys of the college, and one especially interested in music, made his way to the Royal Academy in London. Already able to perform brilliantly on half a dozen instruments, he was last year awarded a scholarship and has already seen his original orchestral compositions formally played on public occasions.

Naturally the college has a warm place in the hearts of the men to whom it has meant so much. To more than one it has in every truth been a home and they constantly think of it as such. The Alumni Association, especially fostered in the earlier years by George A. Goodwin, has within recent years taken on new life. Most of all has it helped the President on his recent building campaigns.

Such has been the result of fifty years of consecration and service; an efficient school, a Christian home, and the salvation of thousands of people. As we write these closing lines and think of our anniversary, we remember again the words of the venerable man whose name the college now bears, spoken on another anniversary occasion nearly ten years ago: "In my years of service I have seen the coarse boy become the talented preacher, the cultured professor, and the wise leader of thousands, and from long and wide acquaintance and observation I am prepared to say that the investment has paid a hundredfold."

APPENDIX

1. List of Sources

The annual catalogue of Morehouse College (including "Historical Sketch of the Augusta Institute" by Dr. Joseph T. Robert).

The files of the *Advance*, the *Athenaeum*, the *Spelman Messenger*, the *Baptist Home Mission Monthly*, and the *Georgia Baptist*.

Minutes of the Faculty of Morehouse College, of the Board of Trustees, and of the Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia.

Manuscript giving some important facts of early history left by Rev. W. J. White, and other documents, letters, programs, etc., in the library of Morehouse College.

William Cathcart: *The Baptist Encyclopedia*. Philadelphia, 1881.

Charles H. Corey: *History of the Richmond Theological Seminary*. Richmond, Va., 1895.

For information or other assistance on special points indebtedness is gratefully acknowledged to Rev. H. L. Morehouse, of New York; President John Hope, of Morehouse College; President W. E. Holmes, of Central City College, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Clara Goble Sale, of Boston, Mass.; Mr. Ephraim Sale, of Toronto, Canada; Dr. S. C. Graves, of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. William C. Graves, of Chicago, Ill.; Rev. E. R. Carter, of Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. D. D. Crawford, of Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. D. W. Cannon, of Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. A. D. Williams, of Atlanta, Ga., and Rev. J. M. Nabrit, of Augusta, Ga.

2. Original Charter of Atlanta Baptist Seminary, 1879

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY:

To the Superior Court of said County:

The petition of Joseph B. Hoyt and Edward Lathrop of Stamford, Conn.; Samuel S. Constant, Nathan Bishop, William E. Cauldwell, Joseph Brokaw, Joseph F. Elder, of the City and State of New York; James H. DeVotie, James H. Lowe, Sidney Root, Frank Quarles, William J. White, of Georgia, respectfully represent that they, together with such other persons as may hereafter be associated with them as trustees, desire to become incorporated and made a body corporate and politic under the laws of the State of Georgia under the corporate name of "THE ATLANTA BAPTIST SEMINARY." The objects of the said corporation are to promote education among the colored people of the South, especially by the training of preachers and teachers of the colored race, and to this end, and to better accomplish its objects the corporation will establish and maintain such schools, colleges, and universities as it deems necessary.

The corporation will transact its business in the City of Atlanta in said County of Fulton; it desires also the privilege to have an office in the said City and County of New York, if it so wishes. Petitioners desire for said corporation to have a continuous succession for twenty years with the privilege of renewal from time to time in future as the terms expire; and the right to sue and be sued, and to have and use a common seal, and

to make and change from time to time such by-laws binding on the members of the corporation as are not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States, and that it have power to receive donations by gift or will, and to rent, lease, purchase and hold such real and personal property as may be necessary for the purpose or uses of said corporation and to dispose of the same at pleasure and that it have power to do all such acts as are necessary for the legitimate execution of its powers and carrying out its purposes.

Petitioners do not desire for said corporation to be a money-making body, organized for the purposes of individual pecuniary gain and they therefore do not desire to have any capital stock.

They desire the privilege of fixing and collecting such tuition fees each term as they desire and to use such moneys collected in carrying on and maintaining such schools, colleges and universities as they may establish under this charter.

Petitioners now have in hand in property and money, the sum of more than Six Thousand Dollars with which to begin operations so soon as this petition is granted. They desire that said fund and the property of the corporation may at all times alone be subject to its debts.

Petitioners are mere trustees and do not desire to become individually liable for the debts of said corporation or to be in any way liable therefor except as trustees for said property as aforesaid.

Petitioners pray that they may be made a body corporate and politic as aforesaid with the privileges as aforesaid; that this petition may be recorded by the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, and that the same may be published in the *Daily Constitution*, a public gazette of said City of Atlanta and County of

Fulton, once a week for one month and after the expiration of said time, that the Court may pass an order declaring said application and petition granted.

And petitioners will ever pray, etc.

JULIUS L. BROWN,

Attorney for Petitioners.

Filed in office this April 24th, 1879.

J. S. HOLLIDAY,

Clerk.

EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR CHARTER FOR ATLANTA BAPTIST SEMINARY

Upon hearing the petition of James B. Hoyt and Edward Lathrop, of Stamford, Connecticut; Samuel S. Constant, Nathan Bishop, William E. Cauldwell, Joseph Brokaw, Joseph F. Elder, of the City, of New York; James H. DeVotie, James H. Lowe, Sidney Root, Frank Quarles and William J. White, of Georgia, as stated in the above and foregoing pages hereto attached, and being satisfied that the application is legitimately within the provisions and intentions of the Code, and being satisfied by proof that the law has been complied with, it is ordered by the Court that said application be granted, and that said petitioners and their successors be incorporated under the name of the ATLANTA BAPTIST SEMINARY for the term of twenty years with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of said term and that they have such other powers and privileges as are applied for. In open Court May 28th, 1879.

GEO. HILLYER,

Judge S. C. A. C.

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

I, G. H. Tanner, Clerk for the Superior Court in and for said county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy granting charter to the ATLANTA BAPTIST SEMINARY as appears of record in this office and recorded in Book of Minutes "O" folios 30, 31, 134, 135. Given under my hand and seal of office this April 17th, 1889.

G. H. TANNER.

3. By-Laws of Original Board of Trustees of Atlanta Baptist Seminary, Adopted July 18, 1879

1. The seven members of the Board, residing in and near New York, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Board, and shall possess the full powers of the Board, when the Board itself is not in session.

2. The Executive Committee shall elect their own Chairman and Secretary; and three members thereof shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business.

3. The five members of the Board, residing in Georgia, shall constitute the local Committee and be charged with the duties of local administration under the instructions of the Board or the Executive Committee.

4. The local Committee shall elect their own Chairman and Secretary, and three members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

5. The Executive and local Committees shall keep records of their proceedings and each of these committees shall transmit annually a copy of its records to the Board.

6. The Board shall hold an annual meeting for the election of officers and for other business, in the month of July, at the call of the Executive Committee, and at such annual meetings there shall be elected a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen.

Special meetings may at any time be called by the Executive Committee.

4. Amended Charter of 1897

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY:

To the Superior Court of said County:

The petition of the Atlanta Baptist Seminary, situated in the City of Atlanta, Fulton County, State of Georgia, respectfully sheweth:

1. That your petitioner was incorporated and made a body corporate and politic under the name and style of "ATLANTA BAPTIST SEMINARY" by the Superior Court of said county on the 28th day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and, whereas your petitioner in order to promote to better advantage the objects for which it was made a body corporate, viz: the "Education of the colored people of the South, especially the training of preachers and teachers of the colored race" desires certain amendments to the charter by which it was made a body corporate and politic, to-wit:

2. That in the corporate name "ATLANTA BAPTIST SEMINARY" the word "College" be substituted for the word "Seminary."

3. That in substituting the word College for the word Seminary in the corporate name of the corporation the corporate powers heretofore possessed by the said corporation are not in any way changed or affected, and that the said corporation shall have the power to hold in trust, as heretofore, all endowment and other funds, and property real and personal, which has been procured, given or left by gift, bequest, or devised to the said institution under the name of "Atlanta Baptist Seminary" or which shall be given to it by gift, bequest, or devise under its new name of "Atlanta Baptist Col-

lege" and to administer the same for the maintenance of said Atlanta Baptist College as the donors have designated or may designate.

4. The said corporation shall have the power to prescribe and maintain such courses of instruction Academic, Professional, and Technical as by them may be found necessary to carry out the purpose for which it has been made a body corporate; and that it shall also have power on the recommendation of the faculty of the said Atlanta Baptist College to confer such degrees of marks of literary or professional distinction as are usually conferred by institutions in the United States, possessing University powers.

5. That the affairs of the said corporation shall be managed by a Board of Trustees who shall have power to appoint and remove the President of said Atlanta Baptist College, and such professors, teachers, and other officers, agents or servants, as it may find necessary to employ, in carrying on the work of said College, and to determine the compensation for service of all of its employees. The Board shall have power to make and establish from time to time such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to regulate the management of every department of said Atlanta Baptist College.

6. That the Board of Trustees shall hereafter consist of not more than eleven and not less than seven members, of whom the Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, for the time being, shall be, *ex officio*, one of the number. The majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

7. That the said Board of Trustees at its first meeting after the granting of this petition shall divide itself as nearly as possible into three equal classes; the first

class shall serve for one year, second class for two years, and the third class for three years. The term of office of the successors of each of these three classes shall be three years or until their successors are appointed. All vacancies on the Board, whether caused by expiration of the term of office, or resignation, removal or death, shall be filled by the Board itself. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by resignation, removal or death, shall be made only for the unexpired term of the office.

8. No religious test shall be made for admission to any department of the College, but that two-thirds of the Board of Trustees and the President of the College shall at all times be members in good standing in regular Baptist Churches; and so long as the College receives pecuniary help from the American Baptist Home Mission Society it shall be subject to visitation by the Superintendent of Education of the Society, and the teachers selected and appointed by said Board of Trustees shall be subject to approval by the Executive Board of said Society.

9. That the said Board of Trustees shall have power to appoint of its own members an Executive Committee which shall have authority during the intervals of the meetings of the Board to transact all of the business of the corporation, except the purchasing, conveying or mortgaging of real estate, the investment of funds, the appointment and removal of officers and teachers, and fixing their salaries. That the term of years which said Trustees have been incorporated by order of said Superior Court, made May 28th, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, be extended twenty years from date hereof.

Your petitioner therefore prays that the Court declare the foregoing amendment granted, and direct that

they shall be made a part of the original charter granted by said Court and recorded as such by the Clerk of said Court, and your petitioner will ever pray.

ABBOTT & COX, Petitioner's Attorneys.

Filed in office January 4, 1897.

C. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

**EX PARTE PETITION OF ATLANTA
BAPTIST SEMINARY**

In Fulton Superior Court, March Term, 1897.

It appearing to the Court that the petition for amendment of charter comes within the purview of the law, and that the said application has been duly published, as required by law, it is therefore considered, ordered and adjudged by the Court, That the said petition be granted in all respects, and that the corporate name of said corporation shall be "ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE."

That in substituting the word "College" for the word "Seminary" in the original corporate name, the corporate powers heretofore possessed by the said corporation are not in any way changed or affected, and that the title to all property, both real and personal, belonging to the said Atlanta Baptist Seminary is hereby vested in the said Atlanta Baptist College, and that the said corporation shall have the power to hold in trust, as heretofore, all endowment and other funds and property, real and personal, which has been procured, given or left by gift, bequest, or devise to the said institution under the name of the Atlanta Baptist Seminary, or which shall be given to it by gift, bequest, or devise under its new name of the Atlanta Baptist College, and to administer the same for the maintenance of the said Atlanta Baptist College as the donors have designated or may designate.

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It is further ordered that the said Atlanta Baptist College shall have all of the rights, powers and privileges which are set forth in the petition, and which are prayed for in the various amendments set forth in the petition, the same as if the said right, powers and privileges were expressly set forth in this order and judgment.

It is further ordered that the said corporation shall have the right to exercise the powers and privileges set forth and prayer for in said petition, but also shall be authorized to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges incident to corporations of that character under the laws of said State.

The Clerk of this Court will enter this order and judgment on the minutes of this Court upon payment of legal costs.

This March 10th, 1897.

J. H. LUMPKIN,
Judge S. C. A. C.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.

I, C. H. Tanner, Clerk of the Superior Court of the said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy, from the files and records of said Court, of the application to change the name of the "Atlanta Baptist Seminary" to the Atlanta Baptist College," and the order granting the same.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court this 11th day of March, 1897.

C. H. TANNER.
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.

5. By-Laws Adopted by the Board of Trustees February 18th, 1898

1. The Board of Trustees of Atlanta Baptist College shall hereafter be composed of eleven members, and so long as the College receives financial help from the American Baptist Home Mission Society, seven of them shall be white men, and shall be appointed on the nomination of the Society; the other four members shall be Negroes, and shall be appointed on the nomination of the Board of Managers of the Negro Baptist Educational Society of Georgia.

2. Six members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and each member shall be entitled to vote on all questions, either in person or by proxy, but a proxy must be a member of the Board.

3. At each annual meeting of the Board all vacancies, whether caused by the expiration of the term of office, resignation, removal or death, shall be filled by the Board in accordance with the requirements of Section seven of the Charter and Article first of the By-Laws. Members chosen to fill vacancies caused by resignation, removal or death shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the members whose places they fill. All members shall be eligible for reappointment.

4. The Board shall meet annually at such time and place as its Executive Committee may decide. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman of the Board at his own option or on the request of the Executive Committee.

5. At each annual meeting the Board shall elect a Chairman, Treasurer, and Secretary, who shall continue in office until their successors are elected. At any meeting, in the absence of the Chairman or Secretary, the Board shall appoint one of its members to fill *pro tem* the place of the absent officer. The Treasurer may be appointed outside of the members of the Board.

6. The Chairman of the Board shall discharge the duties which usually belong to such officers. The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Board, conduct its correspondence, and, on the request of the Chairman, he shall give two weeks' notice to each member of the Board of annual and special meetings. In the case of a special meeting he shall specify the object for which the meeting is called, and no other business can be transacted at that meeting without the unanimous consent of the members present.

7. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate record of all moneys received and disbursed and make an annual report of the same to the Board of Trustees at its annual meeting. This report shall be audited by the Treasurer of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

8. The Treasurer, on the order of the President of the College, shall pay all bills for current expenses, including the boarding department and the compensation of teachers and other employees of the College not otherwise provided for. He shall also pay, on the order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, countersigned by the Secretary, such other bills as the Committee shall audit and order paid.

9. The Board, at each annual meeting, shall appoint five of its members as an Executive Committee which shall have authority, during the intervals between meet-

ings of the Board to transact its business to the extent provided for in Section nine of the Charter. Three members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

10. The Executive Committee shall appoint of its own number a Chairman and Secretary. The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Committee and he shall submit to the Board of Trustees at its annual meetings a full report of the same for its approval.

11. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by its Chairman at the request of the President of the College, the Chairman of the Board, or any member of the Committee. These meetings shall be held at such time and place as the Chairman of the Committee may designate.

12. The executive officer of the College shall be a President, in whom shall be vested the internal management of the Institution, subject to such general regulations as the Board of Trustees shall from time to time enact. In administering the affairs of the College, he shall counsel with the Executive Committee of the Board and with his faculty on all matters in which he may regard such counsel necessary. He shall also present a full report to the Board at its annual meeting of the condition of the College and of such plans for future development as should be considered and acted upon by the Board.

13. The President and other teachers and employees of the College whose salaries are paid by the American Baptist Home Mission Society shall be appointed on the nomination of the Executive Board of the Society; and all teachers and other employees of the College

whose salaries are paid by the Negro Baptist Education Society shall be appointed on the nomination of its Board of Managers.

14. The President of the College shall furnish each year the Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Negro Baptist Education Society with a copy of his annual financial report and of his annual report of attendance, etc., made to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society; and also of his annual report of the condition of the College.

15. All the records of the Board of Trustees and its Executive Committee shall at all times be open for the inspection of any member of the Board or representative of the Home Mission Society.

16. All meetings of the Board shall be opened by prayer, and the following shall be the usual order of business:—(a) Reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting; (b) Reports of Committees; (c) Unfinished Business; (d) New Business.

6. Amended Charter of 1913

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

To the Superior Court of said County:

The petition of the Atlanta Baptist College respectfully shows as follows:

1. Your petitioner is a corporation duly incorporated by order of this Court, entered on the 30th day of March, 1897. Its principal place of business is in Fulton County, Ga. It desires to amend its said charter in the following particular:

That its name be changed from

ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE

TO

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

2. On the 21st day of March, 1912, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of your petitioner, a resolution was duly and unanimously adopted authorizing this corporation to apply to this Honorable Court for amendment to its Charter as hereinbefore set out, a duly certified copy of said resolution is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit A," and made a part hereof; reference to which as often as may be necessary is prayed.

3. The Board of Managers of The American Baptist Home Mission Society, on the 9th day of December, 1912, at a meeting of said Board of Managers, a resolution was duly and unanimously adopted approving the resolution adopted by your petitioner's Board of Trustees. A copy of this resolution is hereto attached and marked "Exhibit B," and made a part hereof; reference to which as often as may be necessary is prayed.

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WHEREFORE: Petitioner prays that a copy of this petition be published for four successive weeks and that an order be obtained amending the Charter as herein desired.

MATTHEW W. BULLOCK,
Petitioner's Attorney.

"EXHIBIT A"

Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Baptist College held at the said College in Atlanta, Ga., on the 30th day of March, 1912.

All of the Board of Trustees being present, in person or by proxy, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED, That the Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Baptist College vote to change the name of the Institution from "Atlanta Baptist College" to "Morehouse College," if this should meet with the approval of the American Baptist Home Mission Society; and the President of the College is instructed to take up the matter of amending the charter to meet this change in case the American Baptist Home Mission Society approves."

E. R. CARTER,
Secretary of Board of Trustees
of Atlanta Baptist College.

"EXHIBIT B"

NEW YORK, April 25, 1913.

"RECOMMENDED that President John Hope be authorized to take the necessary steps to secure an amendment of the Act of Incorporation of Atlanta Baptist College in changing the name to "Morehouse College," as

voted by the Board of Trustees of the Institution and by the Board of Managers of this Society. Also to obtain the new plates for diplomas and a new seal for the Institution, together with such other incidental changes as may be required."

I, the undersigned Secretary of the Board of Managers of The American Baptist Home Mission Society, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the vote adopted by the said Board of Managers of said American Baptist Home Mission Society in lawful meeting assembled on the ninth day of December, 1912.

Witness my hand and official seal this 25th day of April, 1913.

(Signed) CHARLES L. WHITE,
Official position, Recording Secretary
of the Board of Managers.

(Seal of Corporation).

Filed in office, May 8th, 1913.

ARNOLD BROYLES, C. S. C.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

In the Superior Court of said County, May Term, 1913:

WHEREAS, The Atlanta Baptist College, through its Board of Trustees, having filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, its petition seeking to amend its charter, heretofore granted, by changing its name from "The Atlanta Baptist College" to "Morehouse College," and having complied with the statutes in such cases made and provided, and upon hearing of the said petition, the Court being satisfied that the ap-

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plication is legitimately within the purview and intention of the Civil Code of 1910, and the laws amendatory thereof, it is hereby ordered and declared that said application is granted, and the above named petitioner's name is changed from "Atlanta Baptist College" to "Morehouse College."

This 7th day of June, 1913.

J. T. PENDLETON,
Judge S. C. A. C., Fulton County, Ga.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.

I, Arnold Broyles, Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the application for charter changing its name from "ATLANTA BAPTIST COLLEGE" to "MOREHOUSE COLLEGE," and order of Court granting same, as appears of file and record in this office.

Witness my hand and seal of Court, this the 12th day of June, 1913.

ARNOLD BROYLES,
Clerk, Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.

7. List of All Students Enrolled at the Augusta Institute or Atlanta Baptist Seminary from 1871 to 1883

The following is a complete list of all students enrolled between 1871, when President Robert took charge, and 1883, the last year before any students were regularly graduated. No records of those who attended before 1871 are preserved. The list gives those who attended for any period, whether a part of one year or for several years. Names marked * are of those who generally indicated a desire to emphasize theological studies. Post-offices, unless otherwise indicated, are in Georgia, and in the case of a change of address in different catalogues, the last address is given:

*Abercrombie, Terrell	Social Circle
*Adams, Albert T.	Atlanta
Adams, Oliver A.	Henderson
*Allen, Alfred J.	Oak Bower
Allen, J. A.	Elberton
Allen, William M.	Athens
Alexander, John E.	Herndon
*Amos, A. G.	Brunswick
Anderson, Benjamin J.	Waynesboro
*Anderson, Charles	Allendale, S. C.
*Anderson, J. H.	Birmingham, Ala.
*Appling, Alexander	Hamburg, S. C.
*Arrington, Gilford	Augusta
*Ashmore, Marshall	Columbia County
*Baker, James A.	Atlanta
Baker, J. C.	Atlanta

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Barco, Edward B.	Atlanta
*Barnes, Henry F.	Conyers
*Barnes, Paul	Augusta
*Battie, Robert C.	Augusta
*Battle, Julius	La Grange
*Beall, F. F.	Augusta
*Beard, Thomas P.	Augusta
*Beauford, Samuel	Eden Station
Belcher, E.	Augusta
Belcher, T. R.	Augusta
Bell, Berrien	Waynesboro
Bell, Florence	McDuffie County
*Bell, Job	McDuffie County
Bell, Richard	Columbia County
*Benjamin, Nathan	White Plains
Bentley, Edward	Aiken, S. C.
*Benton, Simpson	Augusta
*Bettis, Alexander	Edgefield, S. C.
Bins, Robert	Washington
*Blair, Alfred	Summerville
*Blair, Jacob	Appling
Blalock, Charles	Jonesboro
Boatner, Daniel W.	Augusta
*Bohler, James	Herndon
Bohler, Matthew	Herndon
*Borders, James B.	Camilla
Borders, Samuel B.	Camilla
*Bouey, Harrison N.	Augusta
*Bradford, William C.	Montgomery, Ala.
Brandon, John S.	Atlanta
*Brewster, Henry	Atlanta
Bridle, Robert	Atlanta
*Brightharp, Charles H.	Augusta
Brinkley, Julius C.	Warrenton

*Broadnax, Samuel S.	Lithonia
Brodie, John C.	Aiken, S. C.
Brookins, James	Bartow
*Broome, L. M.	La Grange
*Brown, Anderson L.	Lexington
*Brown, Cyrus	Athens
*Brown, George	Lincoln
Brown, George F.	Atlanta
*Brown, George P.	Albany
Brown, George W.	Screven County
*Brown, Isham	Stellaville
Brown, James	La Grange
Brown, John H.	Haynesville
*Brown, John S.	Montezuma
*Brown, William M.	Atlanta
*Bryant, John O.	Summerville
Bugg, James H.	Augusta
Burson, Francis B.	Atlanta
*Butler, Elijah	Warrenton
*Butler, John C.	Edgefield, S. C.
*Byrd, Alfred L.	Stellaville
Byrd, Henry M.	Berzelia
*Byrd, Mark	Mechanicsville
Callaway, Jesse R.	Penfield
Campfield, Mack C.	Augusta
Camron, Charles	Thomaston
*Carter, Allison	Appling
*Carter, Edward R.	Atlanta
Carter, Jackson C.	Social Circle
*Casey, Arthur C.	Atlanta
*Casey, James	Augusta
Chatters, O. R.	Milledgeville
Clark, Augustus	Sumter, S. C.
*Clark, Bristow	Hawkinsville

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Clark, George	Hawkinsville
Clark, R. T.	Americus
Clark, Rufus	Stellaville
Clayton, John Howard	Marietta
*Clemmons, William R.	Atlanta
Cobb, Francis L.	Augusta
Cobb, Frank E.	Augusta
Cobb, Warren H.	Social Circle
Coles, Lemon S.	Atlanta
Coles, Robert	Augusta
Coles, Sidney A.	Atlanta
Collier, Robert	Augusta
Collins, Sim	Thomson
*Conyers, Joseph F.	Atlanta
Cooper, Alexander	Augusta
*Cooper, Moses	Alexander
Copeney, Marion F.	Augusta
*Cornelius, Arthur	Pine Ridge
*Cornelius, Sandy	Macon
Cox, Lewis H.	Atlanta
*Crawford, Israel	Appling
Crawford, James E.	Atlanta
*Culpepper, Abner	Warrenton
Culpepper, Charles	Warrenton
Cumming, Joseph	Augusta
*Cumming, Julius	Augusta
*Curry, Hardy	Atlanta
*Danford, Cogie	Beech Island, S. C.
Daniel, Cornelius R.	Acworth
Daniel, Mount Z.	Atlanta
*D'Antignac, Amos L.	Stellaville
*Davenport, Arthur	Lexington
Davis, David	Bartow
*Davis, Jerry	Oconee

*Davis, Jessie	Stellaville
*Davy, Henry	Columbia County
*Delaney, M. E.	Eatonton
*Douse, William	Augusta
Drake, Henry	Norwood
Drake, Roger B.	Norwood
*Drane, Lewis	Augusta
Drayton, Henry	Beech Island, S. C.
Dunbar, Anderson	Millett, S. C.
Dunbar, Edward	Millett, S. C.
Dye, William E.	Eureka Mills
Early, James C.	La Grange
Early, John T.	La Grange
*Echols, P.	Lexington
Echols, S.	Lexington
Echols, W. B.	Lexington
Edwards, Marcus	Augusta
Ellington, Primus A.	Crawfordville
*Elliott, M. J.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Emory, Joseph	Augusta
*Evans, Daniel	Crawfordville
Evans, Enoch	McBean
*Farmer, Handy	Stellaville
*Felder, Henry L.	Perry
*Fisher, Elijah J.	La Grange
*Fisher, Miles	La Grange
*Ford, Nicholas	Ridgeway, S. C.
*Foster, Elijah	Augusta
Foster, J. A.	Augusta
*Foster, Lewis	Augusta
*Fowler, John	Warrenton
*Fox, Jerry	Warrenton
*Franklin, John Wesley	Stellaville
*Frasier, C. W.	Augusta

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*Fuller, Handy	Barnett
Gadson, Thomas H.	Appling
*Gardionhier, Edward	Woodlawn, S. C.
Gardner, Aaron J.	Bartow
Gardner, Claxton T.	Augusta
*Gardner, John	Hamburg, S. C.
Gardner, Lawrence	Augusta
Garvin, Henry B.	Waynesboro
Gibbs, Aberdeen, Jr.	Augusta
Gibson, George	Aiken, S. C.
*Gibson, James R.	Augusta
Gilbert, John Wesley	Augusta
Gonder, Othello T.	Warrenton
*Goode, Hampton W.	Millettville, S. C.
Goodwin, George A.	Augusta
*Graham, J. W.	Acworth
Grant, A. L.	West Point
*Grant, Budd G.	Augusta
*Greene, Aaron, Jr.	Augusta
*Greene, Aaron, Sr.	Augusta
Greene, Jerry	Augusta
*Greene, Joseph S.	Conyers
*Greene, Julian C.	Augusta
*Grenade, Benjamin	Thomson
Grenade, Samuel	Thomson
*Grinage, George	Double Branches
*Hall, Jerry M.	Atlanta
*Hammond, John	Edgefield, S. C.
*Hampton, Wade	Millettville, S. C.
Hanson, Edward	Lexington
Hardwick, Thomas	Appling
Harper, John H.	Atlanta
Harper, Thomas	Augusta
*Harris, Edward W.	Marietta

Harris, Eli M.	Newnan
*Harris, J. Wesley	Warrenton
*Harrison, Benjamin	Appling
Hart, James	Pope Hill
Hart, Moses	Stellaville
Harvey, James	Centreville
Hawkins, J. H.	Thomson
Haynes, Raymond	Glascock County
*Haynes, Stephen	Warrenton
Heard, Jefferson D.	La Grange
*Heard, Larkin	Atlanta
Hill, David	Atlanta
*Hill, E. S.	Atlanta
Hill, George	Covington
*Hill, J. W.	Augusta
*Hill, Samuel	Beech Island, S. C.
*Hines, Edward H.	Atlanta
*Holland, W. J.	Jenkinsville
Holliman, Frank	Thomson
Holliman, Orange	Hamburg, S. C.
*Holmes, Crawford G.	Madison
*Holmes, Elias P.	Atlanta
*Holmes, William E.	Augusta
*Holsey, H. L.	Augusta
Holyfield, Charles	Alban, Ala.
Howard, William	Atlanta
Hudson, William R.	Warrenton
Hull, Jesse	Conyers
Humphreys, Solomon	Atlanta
Hunt, R. Z.	Cumming
*Hutchinson, David S.	Augusta
*Ingram, Linton	Crawfordville
*Irvine, Alexander	Hephzibah
*Ivey, William	Augusta

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Jackson, Adams	Newton
*Jackson, Henry	Augusta
Jackson, R. B.	Greensboro
Jefferson, John H.	Augusta
Jenkins, Philip, J.	Augusta
Jennings, Eugene	Augusta
Johnson, Ackert	Augusta
Johnson, Ambrose M.	Appling
*Johnson, Arthur A.	Augusta
*Johnson, A. S.	Decatur
Johnson, Augustus R.	Augusta
Johnson, Charles J.	Augusta
Johnson, Cornelius S.	Augusta
Johnson, Francis P.	Augusta
*Johnson, Gad S.	Augusta
Johnson, Gilford	Hephzibah
*Johnson, Green	Raytown
Johnson, Henry	Augusta
*Johnson, Silas	Woodville
*Johnson, Walker	Augusta
Johnson, W. D.	Augusta
*Johnson, W. G.	Hephzibah
*Jones, Austin P.	Perry
*Jones, Boston	Johnston, S. C.
*Jones, C. O.	Atlanta
Jones, Erasmus	Augusta
*Jones, Henry M.	Elberton
*Jones, Jerry M.	Atlanta
Jones, J. W.	Madison
*Jones, Prince	McBean
*Jones, Richard	Allendale, S. C.
Jones, Willie S.	Perry
*Jones, Zacharias A.	Columbus
*Jowers, John H.	Barnwell, S. C.

*Keebler, Isaac	Augusta
Keith, Robert	Augusta
*Keller, Richard	Opelika, Ala.
Kelsey, A. T.	Warrenton
*Kelsey, Jacob S.	Millen
*Kelsey, Robert	Millen
*Kenner, Richard	Woodland, S. C.
*Key, Eli	Edgefield, S. C.
*Killgo, Levi W.	Rome
Kinsey, Columbus	Warrenton
Kinsey, Ramsey	Warrenton
*Lacy, Thomas	Augusta
Ladavese, John	Augusta
*Lanier, Joseph	Macon
*Lark, Antony N.	Silverton, S. C.
Lark, Nicholas H.	Silverton, S. C.
*Lawson, Andrew	Augusta
Lawson, Solomon	Washington
*Lee, John H.	Warrenton
Lee, Moses C.	Appling
Lewis, Andrew	Washington
Lewis, Andrew T.	Augusta
*Lewis, Gideon L.	Beech Island, S. C.
*Lewis, Thomas C.	Augusta
*Lindsay, Richard	Hamburg, S. C.
Lockart, A. O.	Jonesboro
Long, George W.	Stone Mountain
Long, T. R.	Newnan
*Love, Emanuel K.	Marion, Ala.
*Love, Thornton V.	Marion, Ala.
*Lyons, Collins H.	Marion, Ala.
Lyons, Judson W.	Augusta
Mackey, Levi M.	Senoia
*Maddox, Alexander	Columbia, S. C.

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*Maddox, Matthew J.	Augusta
Mapp, R. W.	White Plains
*Mapp, W. J.	White Plains
*Martin, George W., Jr.	Atlanta
*Martin, George W., Sr.	Atlanta
Martin, Hilliard	Madison
Martin, Prince	Greenville
Martin, Seaborn C.	Augusta
*Matthew, Luke	Augusta
Matthews, Stokes	Atlanta
*Maxwell, Anthony R. W.	Station 3, C. R. R.
*Mims, John H.	Augusta
*Mitchell, G. B.	Augusta
Mitchell, John J.	Americus
Mitchell, Mall	Kieta
Moody, Jerry	Greensboro
Moore, Alexander W.	Eutaw, Ala.
Moore, Nathan	Mableton
Moore, Nathaniel	Smyrna
*Morgan, George A.	Edgefield, S. C.
*Morgan, Henry	Augusta
Morris, Ben	Thomson
Morris, Calvary	Warrenton
*Morton, Simon	Columbia County
*Moseley, Harvey	Augusta
*Murden, Aaron B.	Crawfordville
*Murden, Derry	Crawfordville
Murden, G. W.	Woodville
McAlvie, Lewis	Augusta
McCord, Milas	Long Cane
McCrarey, Moses P.	Barnett
McCrarey, Wesley D.	Barnett
McCrary, J. H.	Buena Vista
*McHorton, Daniel	Butler Creek

McIntosh, Seaborn	Elberton
*McNeal, Samuel A.	Augusta
Nelson, William	Augusta
Norris, Luke B.	Warrenton
Nun, Alexander	Gibson
Oliver, Leonard	Oconee
Parker, F. H.	Augusta
*Parker, James	Hephzibah
Parker, Jerry	Summerville
Parker, Mack	Atlanta
*Parren, John H.	Atlanta
Payne, Robert	Augusta
*Pearce, Frank	Augusta
Pearce, Miles C.	Effingham County
*Penn, Alexander	Smyrna
*Peterson, William	Edgefield, S. C.
*Phillips, John G.	Aiken, S. C.
*Philpot, Adam	Augusta
*Pope, Mark	Waynesboro
Pope, Simpson	Waynesboro
Potts, Ural	Long Cane
Powns, Keesen	Thomson
Poythress, General B.	La Grange
Ramey, Clark	Snellville
*Ramsey, Simeon W.	Lincoln County
*Ramsey, William S.	Augusta
Reynolds, Elisha	Conyers
Reynolds, Philip	Milledgeville
*Rice, Luther	McDuffie
*Richard, Dolphus	Thomson
Riley, Lee W.	Perry
*Roach, Anthony	Augusta
Roberson, John	Covington
*Roberts, Alexander	Crawfordville

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*Robinson, Alexander	Millettville, S. C.
*Robinson, James	Tallahassee, Fla.
Robinson, L.	
*Robinson, T. M.	Atlanta
*Robinson, Tony	Gum Creek
*Rosier, Sheppard D.	Midville
*Roundfield, James	Augusta
*Rouse, Daniel	Ellington, S. C.
*Royals, J. H.	Vienna
*Russell, Jabez S.	Waynesboro
*Russell, John T.	Augusta
*Russell, Martin V.	Waynesboro
*Russell, Peter S.	Waynesboro
Sanders, Felix	Penfield
*Sanders, Sandy	Millettville, S. C.
*Sapp, Fane C.	Alexander
*Savage, Robert	Americus
*Saxon, George	Blackville, S. C.
*Scott, Thomas	Toccoa
*Simmons, F. M.	Perry
Simmons, Henry L.	Augusta
Simmons, Scipio P.	Florence, S. C.
*Simpson, Crawford	Americus
*Sims, T. H.	Newnan
Singleary, Turner	Haynesville
Singleton, Constantine	Augusta
Smith, Alonzo	Atlanta
Smith, A. P.	Woodville
*Smith, Ephraim F.	Kiokee
Smith, Greene	Barrett
Smith, Hampton	Waynesboro
Smith, Jerry R.	Appling
Smith, John W.	Lexington
Smith, Richard	Appling

*Smith, Warner	Palmetto
*Smith, William F.	
Snellings, Randall S.	Waynesboro
Snowden, George B.	Augusta
Solomon, Sampson	Washington
*Staley, Alfred S.	Perry
*Stanley, Green	Woodville
Starks, Cornelius	Lincoln County
Starks, J. A.	Edgefield, S. C.
*Stewart, Webster W.	Crawfordville
*Stinson, A. J.	Rome
*Stinson, S. L.	Rome
*Stout, Charles	Madison
*Street, John	Gum Creek
Sullivan, William H.	Augusta
*Swanson, Alexander	Le Grange
*Swilling, Andrew J.	Hulmeville
*Tanner, Charles C.	Stone Mountain
*Tate, William	Washington
*Thomas, Aaron	Columbia County
Thomas, J. T.	Atlanta
Thomas, Levi	
Thomas, Robert L.	Perry
*Thomas, Walter	Stellaville
Thornton, Jesse T.	Atlanta
*Thornton, Levi	Greensboro
*Tilman, William H., Jr.	Augusta
*Tinsley, James	Montezuma
*Tolbert, J. T.	Augusta
Towns, Johnny	Atlanta
Townsley, Jefferson D.	Warrenton
*Truett, Alexander	Lawtonville, S. C.
*Turman, James	Elbert County
*Turner, Calvin	Augusta

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*Turner, Henry	Crawfordville
Turner, Spencer	Crawfordville
*Turner, Thomas	Augusta
Verden, James H.	Atlanta
Walker, Charles H.	Bartow
*Walker, Charles T.	Hephzibah
Walker, George	Warrenton
Walker, Jefferson D.	Warrenton
*Walker, Jerry	Lincoln County
*Walker, Joseph A.	Augusta
*Walker, Nathan	McBean
*Walker, Nelson	Augusta
*Walker, Peter	Hephzibah
Walker, Peter C.	Bartow
Wallace, W. E.	Ellaville
Walton, N. P.	Thomson
*Ware, Decatur	Rome
*Washington, George	Newton
*Washington, W. M.	Rome
*Waterman, N. W.	Thomasville
*Watson, Augustus W.	Jefferson County
*Watts, Henry	Augusta
*Way, Henry	Hawkinsville
*Weaver, Wesley	Mount Zion
Welch, Adolphus	Midville
Welch, Moses	Midville
*Wells, Frank	Flowery Branch
Wells, Jonas	Davisboro
*Whaly, Elbert L.	Thomasville
*Whatley, H.	White Plains
Whitaker, George	West Point
*White, Ephraim V.	Thomson
White, George D.	Augusta
*White, Henry M.	Augusta

*White, William J.	Augusta
Whitmore, J. B.	Spartan
*Wiggins, Moses	Warrenton
*Wilkins, Cyrus S.	Louisville
Williams, A. E.	Warrenton
Williams, Charles	Camilla
*Williams, Frank D.	Warrenton
Williams, Harry M.	Washington
*Williams, Henry	Augusta
*Williams, Jefferson	Beech Island, S. C.
*Williams, Lewis	Washington
*Williams, Robert S.	Stellaville
*Williamson, Nash B.	Athens
*Willis, Noble G.	Augusta
Wilson, John H.	Atlanta
Wilson, S.	Thomson
*Wimbish, D. J.	Greenville
*Winston, Charles C.	Conyers
Woods, Jones	Barrett
*Wright, Alexander S.	Stellaville
*Wright, Jackson	Macon
Wright, James	Camak
Wyley, George	Hephzibah
Yancey, William	Stellaville
*Young, Alfred	Stellaville
*Young, Charles A.	Stellaville
*Young, Joseph T.	Stellaville

8. List of Graduates Before 1884

Prior to 1884 no students were regularly graduated. The college catalogue, however, certifies that the men named below completed the work of the Normal or the Theological Course, or both. An asterisk indicates *Deceased*.

- Bouey, Harrison, N., Th.; *1910.
 Bugg, James H., N.; M.D.; Physician, Lynchburg, Va.
 Holmes, William E., N. and Th.; A.M., University of Chicago, 1884; D.D., Lincoln University, 1910. President Central City College, Macon, Ga. (Box 233).
 Hudson, William R., N.; Teacher, Warrenton, Ga.
 Johnson, Augustus R., N.; A.M., 1902; *1908.
 Johnson, Charles J., N.; *1912.
 Johnson, W. G., Th.; *1914.
 Love, Emanuel K., N. and Th.; *1900.
 Lyons, Collins H., N. and Th.; *1894.
 Lyons, Judson W., N.; A.M., 1900; LL.B., Howard University, 1884; LL.D., Shaw University, 1890. Lawyer, Augusta, Ga. (739 Telfair St.)
 Maddox, Matthew J., N.; Teacher, 199 Greensferry Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
 Mitchell, Gibb B., N. and Th.; *1911.
 Morgan, Henry, Th., Pastor Friendship Baptist Church, Augusta, Ga.
 McCrary, Moses P., N. Porter in Capitol, Atlanta.
 Ramsey, William S., N. and Th.; *1891.
 Simmons, Francis M., N. and Th.; *1913.
 Staley, Alfred S., N.; A.M., 1911; D.D., Central City College, 1910; Principal McCoy Hill Public School, Americus, Ga. (527 Jefferson St.)

Walker, Charles T., Th.; D.D., 1902; LL.D., Virginia
Seminary and College; Pastor Tabernacle Baptist
Church, Augusta, Ga.

Walker, Joseph A., N.; *1895.

Walker, J. D., N.

White, George D., N.; *1895.

White, William J., Th.; D.D., 1911; *1913.

Williams, Anthony E., N.

Williamson, Nash B., N.; *1907.

9. List of Graduates, 1884-1916

The following is a list of all students who have graduated from any course at Morehouse College since 1884, the few honorary degrees conferred being included in the list. The effort has been to supplement this statement with one of degrees received elsewhere and to give the present occupation and address of each man. In a few instances it has not been possible to do this. Where more than one address is given the first is the business address and the one in parenthesis the home address. Abbreviations: N., Normal (now Academic); Ac., Academic; Th., Theological; T. P. C., Teachers' Professional Course. Other abbreviations are those commonly used in colleges and universities. An asterisk indicates *Deceased*.

Adams, James B., Ac., 1911; A.B., 1915. Student University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Adams, John Q., Ac., 1913; College Course, Morehouse College.

Alexander, William A., Ac., 1900; *1901.

Allen, Alfred J., N., 1885; Th., 1887; D.D., 1915. Pastor, Cuthbert, Ga. (Box 43).

Allen, Clarence Eugene, A.B., 1907; D.D.S., Howard University, 1911. Dentist, 1717 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Allen, John H., Th., 1914. Pastor First Baptist Church and Principal Public School, Commerce, Ga.

Anderson, Henry H., B. Th., 1907. Pastor, Newman, Ga. (14 Pinson St.)

Anderson, John D., Ac., 1916. Cordele, Ga.

Anderson, William A., B.D., 1907; *1914.

- Appling, Peter G., Ac., 1903; A.B., 1907. Principal Macedonia High School, Jackson, Ga.
- Archibald, George E., B. Th., 1914.
- Armstrong, William E., B. Th., 1911. New York, N. Y.
- Armstrong, William M., Ac., 1899; *1900.
- Arnold, Alexander A., B. Th., 1906. Preaching and Insurance, Monroe, Ga.
- Arnold, Henry C., Ac., 1913. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Arnold, Oscar Alfred, Ac., 1910. Contractor, Atlanta. (183 E. Harris St.)
- Atkinson, Ben Hill, Ac., 1914. Student Meharry Dental College, Nashville, Tenn.
- Avent, Joseph D., A.B., 1907; A.B., University of Chicago, 1909. Assistant Professor of English, A. & M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.
- Avery, John H., N., 1888; *1888.
- Ballard, William H., Th., 1912. Business and Pastoring, Atlanta. (Butler St.)
- Barbour, J. Pius, Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Barnes, Henry F., Th., 1898. Pastor Baptist Church, Madison, Ga.
- Beauford, Samuel, N., 1886; Th., 1889; *1905.
- Bennett, William M., B. Th., 1909. Pastor, Chicago, Ill.
- Berrien, Thomas A., Ac., 1916. Student Lincoln University, Penn.
- Birkstiner, Edward, Ac., 1912; A.B., 1916. Principal Public School, Barnesville, Ga.
- Bivins, William G., Th., 1907. Pastor St. John Baptist Church, Memphis, Tenn.
- Blackshear, Henry C., Th., 1914. Pastor, Abbeville, Ga.

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- Bleach, Henry A., N., 1892; A.B., 1897; T. P. C., 1898; A.M., 1913. Principal Selden Institute, Brunswick, Ga.
- Bleach, Laurence B. Ac., 1899; Insurance, Atlanta.
- Boden, Isaiah H., B.D., 1909; *1909.
- Bohler, James A., N., 1886.
- Boothe, Harold O., Ac., 1914. Birmingham, Ala.
- Boykin, D. Cullen, Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Brandon, John S., N., 1884; *1906.
- Brawley, Benjamin, Ac., 1898; A.B., 1901; A.B., University of Chicago, 1906; A.M., Harvard University, 1908. Dean and Professor of English, Morehouse College.
- Brightharp, Charles H., N. & Th., 1884; *1910.
- Broadnax, Samuel Scott, N., 1885; Th., 1888; A.M., 1903; D.D., Selma University, 1912. Pastor, Thomasville, Ga.
- Brock, George D., Ac., 1914. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Brooks, William L., Ac., 1902; *1904.
- Brown, Charles H., A.B., 1915. Teacher Jeruel Academy, Athens, Ga.
- Brown, James E., N., 1887; Th., 1890. Teacher, La Grange, Ga. (42 Fannin St.)
- Brown, James E., Ac., 1899; T. P. C., 1901; A.B., 1905; A.M., 1916. Teacher Americus Institute, Americus, Ga. (1532 N. Lee St.)
- Brown, John H., N., 1885; A.M., 1904. Principal Jeruel Academy, Athens, Ga.
- Brown, Lee B., Ac., 1906. Pastor Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Rochester, N. Y. (133 Adams St.)
- Brown, Walker D., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.

- Bryant, P. James, D.D., 1903. Pastor Wheat St. Baptist Church, Atlanta.
- Bryant, Sylvia C. J., B. Th., 1909. Principal Bryant Preparatory Day and Night School, Atlanta.
- Bryant, William M., Ac., 1902; A.B., 1906. Principal Public School, Moultrie, Ga.
- Burge, J. Allen, Ac., 1913. Teacher, Acworth, Ga.
- Burruss, George S., N., 1886; M.D. Physician, Augusta, Ga.
- Burruss, William S., Ac., 1914. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Burson, Richard H., Th., 1898. Watchman, Morehouse College.
- Burwell, Millard J., Ac., 1915. College Course, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
- Cannon, Daniel W., Ac., 1898; D.D., Selma University, 1914. Educational Secretary General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia, Atlanta. (40 Tatnall St.)
- Carmichael, Marshall W., Ac., 1910. Post-office, Chicago, Ill.
- Carter, Edward R., Th., 1884; D.D., 1913. Pastor Friendship Baptist Church, Atlanta. (71 Tatnall St.)
- Carter, Raymond H., Ac., 1899; A.B., 1903; M.D., Leonard Medical School, 1907. Physician, 71 Tatnall St., Atlanta.
- Cartwright, Wade C., Th., 1915. Pastor First Baptist Church, Americus, Ga.
- Chivers, Walter R., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Clark, Richard T., N., 1884; *1884.
- Clayton, Charles M., Ac., 1910; A.B., 1914. Teacher Bryant Preparatory Day and Night School, Atlanta.
- Cody, Edward R., Th., 1915. Pastor, Winston, Ga. (Atlanta.)

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- Cohron, George E., A.B., 1915. Manager Gate City Laundry, Atlanta.
- Collier, William A., Ac., 1906. Business, Madison, Ga.
- Combs, Marion C., Ac., 1910. Insurance, Atlanta.
- Crawford, Doc D., N., 1889; D.D., 1910. Corresponding Secretary General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia, 204 Odd Fellows Auditorium, Atlanta. (20 Chestnut St.)
- Crawford, Floyd G., Ac., 1895. Pastor First Baptist Church, Forsyth, Ga.
- Crittenden, Henry C., Ac., 1894.
- Curry, Garfield A., Ac., 1906; A.B., 1909; A.B., University of Chicago, 1910; A.M., University of Chicago, 1916. Teacher High School, Kansas City, Kan. (1060 Washington Boulevard).
- Curry, Hardy M., Th., 1887. Shoe repairer, Omaha, Neb. (1520 N. 26th St.)
- Curry, Thomas J., Ac., 1912; A.B., 1916. Student University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn.
- Curtright, Arthur C., A.B., 1909. Director Academic Department, Robert Hungerford N. & I. School, Eatonville, Fla.
- Dansby, Borden B., Ac., 1902; A.B., 1906. Professor of Mathematics, Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.
- Darden, Robert L., N., 1888. Pastor, Chicago, Ill.
- Davenport, George, Ac., 1913. Chattanooga, Tenn., (914 Douglas St.)
- Davenport, William J., Ac., 1908; A.B., 1912; Student University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- Davis, Jerry B., N., 1886; *1914.
- Davis, John W., Ac., 1907; A.B., 1911. Registrar, and Professor of Physics and Chemistry, Morehouse College.

- Davis, Philip M., Ac., 1907; A.B., 1911. Principal Slater Public School, Birmingham, Ala. (605 Charles St.)
- Davis, W. Allen, Ac., 1911; A.B., 1914. Student Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.
- Davis, William, Th., 1916. Pastor Gillsville and South Atlanta. (South Atlanta).
- Dawes, James C., Th., 1893.
- Dean, Henry E., A.B., 1907. Principal Twin City Seminary, McRae, Ga.
- Dent, John H., N., 1893. Business, Atlanta, Ga. (1 Ashby Grove).
- Dickerson, James D., Ac., 1904. Principal Public School, Vidalia, Ga.
- Dickson, Mathes D., Ac., 1914. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Diggs, Alexander C., B.D., 1913. Pastor and Business, Atlanta, Ga. (245 Fort St.)
- Dixon, James H., Ac., 1908; M.D., Meharry Medical College, 1912. Physician, Sparta, Ga.
- Dixon, Wellington G., Ac., 1916. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Dobbs, John W., Ac., 1901. Railway Mail Service, Atlanta, Ga. (400 Houston St.)
- Doomer, Pearl D., Ac., 1911. Porter Union Station, Atlanta, Ga. (265 Rhodes Ave.)
- Dorsey, Rufus, Th., 1912. Pastor, Atlanta, Ga. (29 Reed St.)
- Dorsey, Thomas M., Th., 1894. Florist, Atlanta.
- Duncanson, Terence H., B.D., 1913. Missionary for Jamaica Baptist Society in Changuinola, Bocas del Toro, Panama.
- Dunlap, Calvin E., Ac., 1910. West Point, Miss.

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- Dunn, Berthner B., Th., 1912. Pastor Hill's Chapel, Athens, Ga., and at Winterville. (88 Jephtha St., Atlanta).
- Durrett, Jesse S., N., 1889; M.D. Physician, Paducah, Ky.
- Ellison, James H., B.D., 1913. Undertaker, Jersey City, N. J.
- Ely, Joseph A., A.B., 1913. Teacher Fort Worth I. & M. College, Fort Worth, Texas.
- Ely, Reginald J., Ac., 1913. Deerfield, Fla.
- Emanuel, Matthew L., Th., 1909. Teacher and Pastor, Cartersville, Ga.
- Engram, Hezekiah H., N., 1888. Teacher, Reynolds, Ga.
- Evans, John H., Th. 1913. Pastor Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Macon, Ga.
- Evans, Pheolian A., Ac., 1902; A.B., 1906. Principal Madison High School, Social Circle, Ga.
- Fanning, Thomas H., Th., 1916. Pastor Hiram and Dallas. (26 Thirkield St., South Atlanta).
- Fields, Simon P., Th., 1914. Pastor, Milledgeville, Ga.
- Fisher, Elijah J., Th., 1890; D.D., 1912; *1915.
- Fisher, James E., Ac., 1907. Mail carrier, 22nd St. Station, Chicago, Ill.
- Flemister, Henry L., N. 1885. Principal Burney St. High School, Madison, Ga. (Box 124).
- Floyd, William W., Th., 1898; *1915.
- Franklin, Buck C., Ac., 1902. Postmaster and Attorney-at-Law, Rentiesville, Okla.
- Franklin, Estus R., B. Th., 1907. Terry, Miss.
- Freeman, Abraham B., Th., 1912. Pastor at Austell, Redan, and Rockmart. (35 Trenholm St., Atlanta).
- Gadson, James H., Ac., 1894; B. Th., Richmond Theological Seminary, 1899. Pastor Thankful Baptist Church, Rome, Ga.

- Gaffney, Jeremiah C., Th., 1916.
- Germany, James T., Ac., 1900; A.B., 1904; *1908.
- Glass, Manson M., Ac., 1914. Atlanta.
- Gleason, Leofrice A., Ac., 1916. Mobile, Ala.
- Glenn, Marcellus L., Th., 1916. Pastor Friendship Baptist Church, Toccoa, Ga., and Edgefield Baptist Church, Fayetteville, Ga. (Atlanta).
- Glover, George N., Ac., 1901.
- Goodwin George A., N., 1884; *1914.
- Gordon, David A., N., 1892. Farmer and Teacher, Sandersville, Ga.
- Gordon, Jerry D., Th., 1894. Pastor, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Graves, Richard A., Th., 1904. Preaching and Insurance, Atlanta. (89 Howell St.)
- Green, James G., Ac., 1896; T. P. C. 1898; *1908.
- Griffin, William E., A.B., 1916. Meridian, Miss.
- Grinage, George W., N. & Th., 1884; *1904.
- Gullins, David G., N., 1889; Th., 1891. 160 Chestnut St., Atlanta.
- Hall, Jeremiah M., Th., 1904; *1904.
- Hancock, James T., Th., 1893. Insurance, Atlanta. (246 Greensferry Ave.)
- Harris, Eli M., N., 1885. *.
- Harris, Ralph H., Ac., 1916. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Harris, William, Th., 1904. Mail Carrier, Atlanta. (201 E. Harris St.)
- Harvey, William J., Jr., A.B., 1906; M.D., Howard University, 1910. Physician, 209½ E. First St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Hassler, John A., Ac., 1914. Teacher, Calhoun, Ga.
- Hawkins, Benjamin A., Th., 1908. Birmingham, Ala.
- Hayes, Alonzo D., Th., 1912. Sign painter, Atlanta.
- Hayes, Isaiah H., Ac., 1896; *1902.

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- Haynes, Charles H., Ac., 1910; A.B., 1914. Student Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.
- Haynes, James C., Ac., 1900. Insurance, 419 Fourth Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.
- Haynes, William H., A.B., 1915; A.B., University of Chicago, 1916. Probation Officer for Juvenile Negro Delinquents, Atlanta, and Professor of Economics and Sociology, Morehouse College.
- Henry, Emmett A., Ac., 1901. Shellman, Ga.
- Henson, Cornelius W., Th., 1904; *1904.
- Hill, George W., N., 1888; Cl., 1892. Principal Walker Baptist Institute, Augusta.
- Hoffman, James P., Ac., 1910. Pullman Car Service, Kansas City, Mo.
- Hogan, Peter F., Th., 1901. Pastor and Business, 10 Greensferry Ave., Atlanta.
- Holmes, Crawford G., Th., 1894. Pastor, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Horton, Daniel R., B.Th., 1916. Missionary to W. Africa.
- Howard, John W., Th., 1916. Pastor First Baptist Church, Dalton, Ga.
- Hubert, Benjamin F., Ac., 1905; A.B., 1909; B.S., Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1912. Director of Agriculture, State College, Orangeburg, S. C.
- Hubert, Charles D., Ac., 1905; A.B., 1909; Graduate Rochester Theological Seminary, 1912. Professor of Greek and English Interpretation, Morehouse College.
- Hubert, Charles S., Th., 1901. Business, Atlanta. (283 Fraser St.)
- Hubert, Floyd C., Ac., 1905. Teacher and Farmer, Mayfield, Ga. (R. F. D. 2).

- Hubert, James H., Ac., 1906; A.B., 1910. Executive Secretary Brooklyn Branch of National Urban League, 102 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Hubert, John W., A.B., 1897; A.B., University of Chicago, 1903; A.M., 1904. Principal Cuyler Public School, Savannah, Ga.
- Hubert, Major, Ac., 1908; Graduate Hampton Institute, 1911. Teacher Prentiss N. & I. Institute, Prentiss, Miss.
- Hubert, William H., Ac., 1913. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Hubert, Zachary T., Ac., 1897; A.B., 1901; B.S., Massachusetts Agricultural College, 1904; A.M., 1912. President Jackson College, Jackson, Miss.
- Hughes, Jerry F., Th., 1901. Pastor, Atlanta. (141 Chestnut St.)
- Humbert, Samuel S., N., 1889. Farmer and Teacher, Montezuma, Ga.
- Hunt, Theodore B., A.B., 1912. Teacher, Memphis, Tenn.
- Hunter, Hayes H., A.B., 1905. Truck Gardening, Deerfield, Fla.
- Hurston, Joel C., Ac., 1916. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Hurt, John H., Ac., 1905. Maxeys, Ga.
- Inman, Paul L., Th., 1915. Business, College Park, Ga.
- Jackson, Arthur M., Ac., 1903; A.B., 1907. Teacher Latin and Civics, Lincoln High School, E. St. Louis, Ill.
- Jackson, Berry J., Ac., 1915. Pastor, Cedartown, Ga. (Atlanta).
- Jackson, Christopher E., Ac., 1916. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Jackson, James J., Th., 1915. Pastor Second Baptist Church, Toccoa, Ga.

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- Jackson, John T., Th., 1916. Pastor E. Point and Buford, Ga. (Newnan).
- Jackson, Mark L., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Jackson, Maynard H., A.B., 1914. Student University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- James, Henry W., Ac., 1894; M.D. Physician, Jacksonville, Fla.
- James, Willis F., Th., 1912. Pastor First Baptist Church, Marietta, Ga.
- Johnson, Ambrose M., N., 1887. Teacher, Cedartown, Ga.
- Johnson, Andrew W., Th., 1912; *1915.
- Johnson, Augustus R. (See list of graduates before 1884). A.M., 1902; *1908.
- Johnson, Christopher C., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Johnson, Cornelius S., Ac., 1897. Principal Arkansas City High School, Arkansas City, Ark. (Box 94).
- Johnson, Edwin P., D.D., 1906; A.B., Atlanta University, 1879. Pastor Reed St. Baptist Church, Atlanta.
- Johnson, John H., Th., 1913. Pastor W. Hunter St. Baptist Church, Atlanta.
- Johnson, Mordecai W., Ac., 1907; A.B., 1911; A.B., University of Chicago, 1913; Graduate Rochester Theological Seminary, 1916. International Secretary in Student Department, Y. M. C. A., Washington, D. C. (1816 Twelfth St., N. W.)
- Johnson, William L., N., 1887; *1904.
- Jones, Alfred D., N., 1889; Cl., 1892; M.D., Howard University, 1900. Physician, Atlanta.
- Jones, C. Ellis, Ac., 1909; D.D.S., Meharry Dental College, 1914. Dentist, Columbia, Tenn.
- Jones, Charles O., Th., 1885; *1900.

- Jones, Edgar R., Ac., 1916. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Jones, Edward, N., 1891; *1901.
- Jones, James H., Ac., 1910; A.B., 1914. Teacher.
- Jones, Jerry M., Th., 1885; *1888.
- Jones, J. Marshall, N., 1887; *1916.
- Jones, Jonas T., N., 1891; *1915.
- Jones, William C., Ac., 1914. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Jones, Willis L., Th., 1889; D.D.; *1913.
- Keller, Richard H., N., 1884; *1906.
- Kelley, Charles H., Ac., 1894; A.M., 1915. Principal Union St. Public School, La Grange, Ga. (22 Fannin St.)
- Kelsey, Andrew Z., N., 1893; T. P. C., 1894; A.B., 1902. Principal Cabin Creek High School, Griffin, Ga.
- Kelsey, Robert D., Ac., 1912; A.B., 1916. Principal Florida Memorial Institute, Live Oak, Fla.
- Kemp, Aaron C., Ac., 1908; *1911.
- Kennedy, William L. C., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Kilpatrick, Judson L., Ac., 1908; A.B., 1912. Teacher State Normal School, Montgomery, Ala.
- King, Griffin D., N., 1889. District Manager Atlanta Mutual Insurance Association, 411 Cotton Ave., Macon, Ga.
- Klugh, David S., N., 1888; Th., 1890; A.M., Virginia Seminary and College, Lynchburg, Va., 1904; D.D., Eckstein-Norton University, 1905. Pastor Immanuel Baptist Church, New Haven, Conn. (205 Park St.)
- Knighton, Lurvorgia, Ac., 1908; *1911.
- Lane, Alvan H., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.

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- Lane, Frayser T., Ac., 1913; A.B., 1916. Student Y. M. C. A. College, Chicago, Ill.
- Laster, John T., Th., 1898; *1905.
- Latimer, Henry R., N., 1889. Principal Public School, Honea Path, S. C. (32 N. Lee St., Atlanta).
- Latson, Ernest W., A.B., 1912. Teacher English and Latin, Morehouse College.
- Lemon, Aaron, Ac., 1916. Locust Grove, Ga.
- Lewis, Henry, Th., 1914. Field Agent for National Baptist Union Review, 69 W. Pine St., Atlanta.
- Lewis, John D. Ac. 1913. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Lockhart, Albert O., N., 1888. Physician, Lumpkin, Ga.
- Long, John W., N., 1881; *1907.
- Love, Philip E., N., 1892; M.D. Physician, Savannah, Ga.
- Lowe, Daniel L., Th., 1911. Pastor at Hampton, Douglasville, and College Park. (13 Holland St., Atlanta).
- Lumpkin, Milton M., Ac., 1905; *1906.
- Lyman, William, Ac., 1916. Portsmouth, Va. (2606 Elm Ave.)
- Lynch, Amos L., Ac., 1912; A.B., 1916. Student University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
- Lynch, Samuel E., Ac., 1897. Principal Public School and Farmer, Dallas, Ga.
- Lyons, Charles H. S., Ac., 1903; A.B., 1908. Teacher Jeruel Academy, and Business, Athens, Ga. (213 Chase St.)
- Lyons, Judson W. (See list of graduates before 1884). A.M., 1900; LL.B., Howard University, 1884; LL.D., Shaw University, 1890. Lawyer, Augusta, Ga. (739 Telfair St.)
- Machore, R. Garfield, Ac., 1914; *1916.
- Martin, Eli T., Ac., 1894; T. P. C., 1895. Pastor Bethesda Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill. (3823 Wabash Ave.)

- Mason, John A., Ac., 1897; A.B., 1901; M.D., University of Michigan, 1905. Physician, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Cor. W. 10th and Early Sts.)
- Mattison, E. Rochelle, Ac., 1909; M.D., Meharry Medical College, 1913. Physician, Camilla, Ga.
- Maxwell, Henry G., Ac., 1902; B.S., Kansas State Agricultural College, 1905. Indianapolis, Ind. (320 W. Michigan St.)
- Maxwell, William L., Ac., 1894.
- Mells, John M., Ac., 1902; A.B., 1906. Pastor, Lakeland, Fla.
- Miller, Marion W., B. Th., 1907. Bilton, S. C.
- Mills, Clarence H., Ac., 1913. College Course, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
- Mills, Daniel D., Th., 1901; *1915.
- Miner, Joshua R., B. Th., 1914. Pastor Second Baptist Church, Excelsior Springs, Mo. (426 W. Excelsior St.)
- Mitchell, Aldus S., Ac., 1915. Birmingham, Ala.
- Mitchell, Hubert, Ac., 1916. Birmingham, Ala.
- Mitchell, John J., N., 1884; M.D., Howard University, 1906. Physician, 708 17th Ave., Cordele, Ga.
- Moore, Garrie W., A.B., 1912. Superintendent Y. M. C. A. Boys' Clubs, 1816 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Moore, John H., N., 1888; Th., 1890; D.D., 1909. Pastor at Griffin, Barnesville, Pomona, and McDonough. (Griffin, Ga.)
- Moore, Oscar J., Ac., 1913. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Moragne, William L., N., 1889. Teacher and Farmer, Honea Path, S. C.
- Moreland, Newton W., B. Th., 1907. Pastor and Farmer, Grantville, Ga. (Hiram, Ga.)

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- Morrison, Lenworth S., Th., 1914. S. S. Missionary work, Tampa, Fla. (1010 Highland Ave.)
- Morrison, Ulysses H., N. 1893. Pastor, Farmer, and Business, Arcadia, Ga. (R. F. D. Box 54).
- Morton, M. Emmett, Ac., 1908. Student Medical School, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Murden, Aaron B., N., 1886; Th., 1889; D.D., 1909. District Missionary, General Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia. 883 Reese St., Athens, Ga.
- Murden, Douglas C., Ac., 1908; M.D., Meharry Medical College, 1913. Physician, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Myers, John W., Ac., 1894.
- McAfee, Wylie, N., 1892; *1900.
- McAllister, C. Lopez, A.B., 1909. Student Divinity School, Morehouse College.
- McClendon, Henry P., Ac., 1898. Pullman Service, New York, N. Y.
- McCord, Robert L., Th., 1916. Amity, Ga.
- McKinney, George P., A.B., 1915. Teacher Bartow Academy, Bartow, Fla.
- McKinney, Wade H., Ac., 1916. College Course, Morehouse College.
- McWhorter, Millard, Ac., 1905; M.D., Leonard Medical School, 1909. Physician, Newnan, Ga.
- Nabrit, James M., Ac., 1894; A.B., 1898; A.M., Virginia Theological Seminary and College, 1903; D.D., Central City College, 1912. Pastor Springfield Baptist Church and Instructor in Latin and Greek, Walker Baptist Institute, Augusta, Ga. (114 12th St.)
- Nance, George A., B. Th., 1911. Pastor Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
- Nance, John E., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Neal, John B., N., 1887; *1904.

- Nelson, William F., Ac., 1916. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Norris, Luke B., N., 1885. Real Estate, Marietta, Ga. (610 Lawrence St.)
- Nutt, Ambrose B., Ac., 1910; A.B., 1914. Student Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.
- Owen, Samuel A., A.B., 1911. President Florida Memorial College. Live Oak, Fla.
- Parker, Ernest A., Ac., 1910. Dining Car Service, 801 S. Wyoming St., Butte, Mont.
- Parker, Mack C., N., 1887.
- Patton, Luellen L., Ac., 1908; M.D., Meharry Medical College, 1912. Physician, 810 Whiteside St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Pearson, George W., Th., 1904; *1907.
- Peeples, Wilson W., Th., 1911. Estill, S. C.
- Peyton, James H., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Phillips, Newton T., Th., 1901. Birmingham, Ala.
- Pickett, Julius H., Ac., 1916. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Pinckney, Benjamin A., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Pinckney, Limus P., N., 1889; Th., 1891; D.D., 1913. Pastor Thankful Baptist Church, Augusta, Ga.
- Pinkston, German R., B. Th., 1911. Pastor Sparta and White Plains. (Box 282, Sparta, Ga.)
- Potts, Daniel L., Ac., 1899; A.B., 1904. Los Angeles, Cal.
- Powell, Henry A., Ac., 1908; D.D.S., Meharry Dental College, 1912. Dentist, Little Rock, Ark.
- Prince, William D., A.B., 1909. Teacher Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.
- Pulliam, Edgar F., N., 1887; *1889.

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- Pullins, William, Ac., 1908. Printer and Editor Southern Standard, 419 Cotton Ave., Macon, Ga. (330 Ward St.)
- Raiford, Andrew R., Ac., 1905; A.B., 1909. Principal Shiloh Academy, Washington, Ga.
- Rainwater, William E., N., 1893; D.D.S., Meharry Dental College, 1905. Dentist, Boley, Okla.
- Rainwater, William T., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Reaves, George L., Ac., 1914.
- Reddick, King D., A.B., 1911. Sunday School Field Worker for Colored People in Georgia, Americus, Ga.
- Reddick, Major W., N., 1892; A.B., 1897; A.M., 1902. Principal Americus Institute, Americus, Ga.
- Reeves, Alfred R., Ac., 1894; A.B., 1898; A.M., 1914. Teacher Branch Normal College, Pine Bluff, Ark. (1315 Gaines St., Little Rock, Ark.)
- Reid, Robert S., Ac., 1913. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Rice, Jerry L., Ac., 1894. La Grange, Ga.
- Richardson, Charles H., Ac., 1894. Mission Work, Rome, Ga. (26 Gibbons St.)
- Riggs, William H., Ac., 1894. Teacher, Statesboro, Ga.
- Roberts, William T., N., 1893; T. P. C., 1894; *1905.
- Robinson, Arnold H., Th., 1893. Teacher and Pastor, Elko, S. C.
- Robinson, Claud H., B.Th., 1910. Pastor Zion Hill Baptist Church, Atlanta.
- Rogers, William G., A.B., 1916. Atlanta.
- Ross, Clarence S., A.B., 1916. Student University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Ross, Solomon D., A.B., 1909. President Sardis Industrial College, Sardis, Miss.
- Rozier, Jesse, Ac., 1910. Insurance, Columbus, Ga.
- Rucker, Early T., Th., 1904. Insurance, Covington, Ga.

- Russell, Jabez S., N., 1885. Teacher, Gurdon, Ark.
- Russell, John T., N., 1885. Teacher, Wadley, Ga. (R. F. D. 1, Box 24).
- Russell, Joseph T., Ac., 1913. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Russell, Martin V., N., 1884; A.M., 1909. Principal Public School, Marianna, Ark.
- Russell, Peter S., N., 1884; *1895.
- Saine, Timothy, B.Th., 1912. Pastor First Baptist Church, La Grange, Ga. (11 Reeves St.)
- Sanders, Monsieur U., Ac., 1903. Pullman Service, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Savage, Andrew H., A.B., 1913. Dining Car Service, Chicago, Ill.
- Saxon, James T., B. Th., 1907. Pastor Social Circle and Bishop. Milledgeville, Ga.
- Scisson, Samuel S., Th., 1904. Pastor, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Scott, Sidney B., Ac., 1898; A.B., 1901; M.D., Meharry Medical College, 1908; A.M., University of Illinois, 1910. Physician, Chicago, Ill.
- Scott, Walter W., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Scriven, Joseph S., Th., 1912. Pastor, Franklin, Ga.
- Shaffer, James W., B.D., 1913; A.B., Virginia Union University, 1907. Pastor Tenth St. Baptist Church, Columbus, Miss. (Box 58).
- Shank, Cody L., Ac., 1914. Insurance, Union Point, Ga.
- Shannon, James F., N., 1891; M.D. Physician, Kansas City, Mo.
- Sharp, Charles H., Th., 1910. Pastor Shiloh Baptist Church, Atlanta. (504 W. Mitchell St.)
- Shaw, John W., Th., 1916. Atlanta.
- Shepherd, James A., Th., 1911. Birmingham, Ala.
- Singleton, William L., Th., 1891; *1907.

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- Smartt, Fred D. G., Ac., 1913. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Smith, Ephraim F., N., 1887; *1892.
- Smith, George W., Ac., 1898; M. D. Physician, Savannah, Ga.
- Smith, Henry Thomas, N., 1888; *1892.
- Smith, Isaac C., Ac., 1900; A.B., 1904. Principal Chattahoochee Institute, Fort Gaines, Ga.
- Smith, Tracy J., Ac., 1915. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Smith, J. Clifton, A.B., 1916. Leslie, Ga.
- Smith, Robert R., Th., 1894. Pastor Butler St. Baptist Church, Atlanta. (421½ W. Hunter St.)
- Smith, Thomas H., Ac., 1904; A.B., 1908. Teacher Jeruel Academy, Athens, Ga.
- Snellings, Randall S., N., 1886. Pastor Hogansville and Odessadale, La Grange, Ga. (144 E. Depot St.)
- Staley, Alfred S. (See list of graduates before 1884). A.M., 1911; D.D., Central City College, 1910. Principal McCoy Hill Public School, Americus, Ga. (527 Jefferson St.)
- Staley, F. Marcellus, A.B., 1912; B.S., Cornell University, 1915. Teacher of Chemistry and Dairying, State College, Orangeburg, S. C.
- Starks, John J., Ac., 1894; A.B., 1898; D.D., Benedict College, 1912. President Morris College, Sumter, S. C.
- Stocks, Gilbert T., A.B., 1910. Teacher Western College, Macon, Mo.
- Strickland William F., Th., 1898. Pastor Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Corinth; Providence Baptist Church, near Newnan; Wehadkee Baptist Church, Abbottsford. (Hapeville, Ga.)
- Sweet, Richmond B., N., 1889; *1892.

- Swift, Flanders, Ac., 1902. Darien, Ga.
- Thomas, Dorsey H., Ac., 1916. Dublin, Ga.
- Thomas, Edgar G., Ac., 1902; A.B., 1906; B.D., 1907.
Pastor Mt. Vernon First Baptist Church, Newnan,
Ga. (7 Smith St.)
- Thomas, Isaiah W., Ac., 1896; T. P. C., 1898; A.B., 1902;
*1911.
- Thomas, Lucius J., Th., 1913. Truckman at Post Office.
Lawshe St., Atlanta.
- Thompson, Eugene J., Ac., 1905; B.D., 1908. Principal
Northwestern High School, Monroe, Ga. (Box 177).
- Thompson, John W., Th., 1908. Principal Public School,
West Point, Ga. (Box 15).
- Thompson, King G., B.Th., 1916. Barber, W. Fair St.,
Atlanta.
- Tittle, David, Ac., 1916. College Course, Morehouse
College.
- Towns, James F., Ac., 1897. Teacher and Farmer, Rock-
mart, Ga.
- Trenholm, Harper C., Ac., 1916. College Course, More-
house College.
- Trimble, John A., Th., 1901; *1915.
- Tuggle, William H., Ac., 1909. 21 Dunlap St., Atlanta.
- Turner, Brister W., Ac., 1914. College Course, More-
house College.
- Turner, Francis B., N., 1887; *1909.
- Turner, Robert M., Ac., 1907; A.B., 1911. District Man-
ager National Benefit Association, Pittsburgh, Penn.
- Turner, Thomas J., N., 1887. Principal Public School,
Dublin, Ga.
- Turner, Victor C., Ac., 1907; A.B., 1911. Student Uni-
versity of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- Tyson, Isham S., A.B., 1906; M.D., Meharry College,
1912. Physician, 308½ Auburn Ave., Atlanta.

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- Wade, John E., A.B., 1909. Teacher and Farmer, Ellerbe, N. C.
- Walker, Charles T. (See list of graduates before 1884).
D.D., 1902; LL.D., Virginia Seminary and College.
Pastor Tabernacle Baptist Church, Augusta, Ga.
- Walker, George W., N., 1893; *1897.
- Walker, Jonathan B., Ac., 1911; *1913.
- Walker, Robert W., Th., 1914. Pastor First Baptist Church, Dublin, Ga.
- Walker, Samuel C., B.D., 1906. Pastor Augusta, Waynesboro, Vidalia. (Augusta, Ga.)
- Wallace, William E., N., 1888; *1888.
- Walton, Lewis P., N., 1891; M.D., Meharry Medical College, 1900. Physician, Atlanta.
- Wardlaw, Charles H., Ac., 1898; A.B., 1902. Professor of Manual Training and Botany, Morehouse College.
- Watts, William J., B.Th., 1911. Pastor, Augusta, Ga. (1560 Twiggs St.)
- Weaver, Jesse S., Ac., 1914. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Weaver, Paul H., Ac., 1900; A.B., Morris Brown University, 1904. Teacher, Temple, Ga.
- Webb, Henry, Th., 1912. Pastor, Lithonia, Ga. (R. F. D. 1).
- Webb, John F., Th., 1894. Pastor and Teacher, Elko, Ga.
- Webb, Robert, B.Th., 1912. Pastor, Atlanta.
- Weldon, Charles R., Th., 1912. Pastor Kingston and Silver Creek. (Edgewood, Ga.)
- Wheeler, Felton, Ac., 1899. Principal Avinger Industrial Training School, Avinger, Texas. (Box 126).
- Whitaker, Theodore F., Ac., 1895; *1900.
- White, Matthew W., Th., 1894. Agent Baptist Reformatory, Atlanta. (123½ Henry St.)

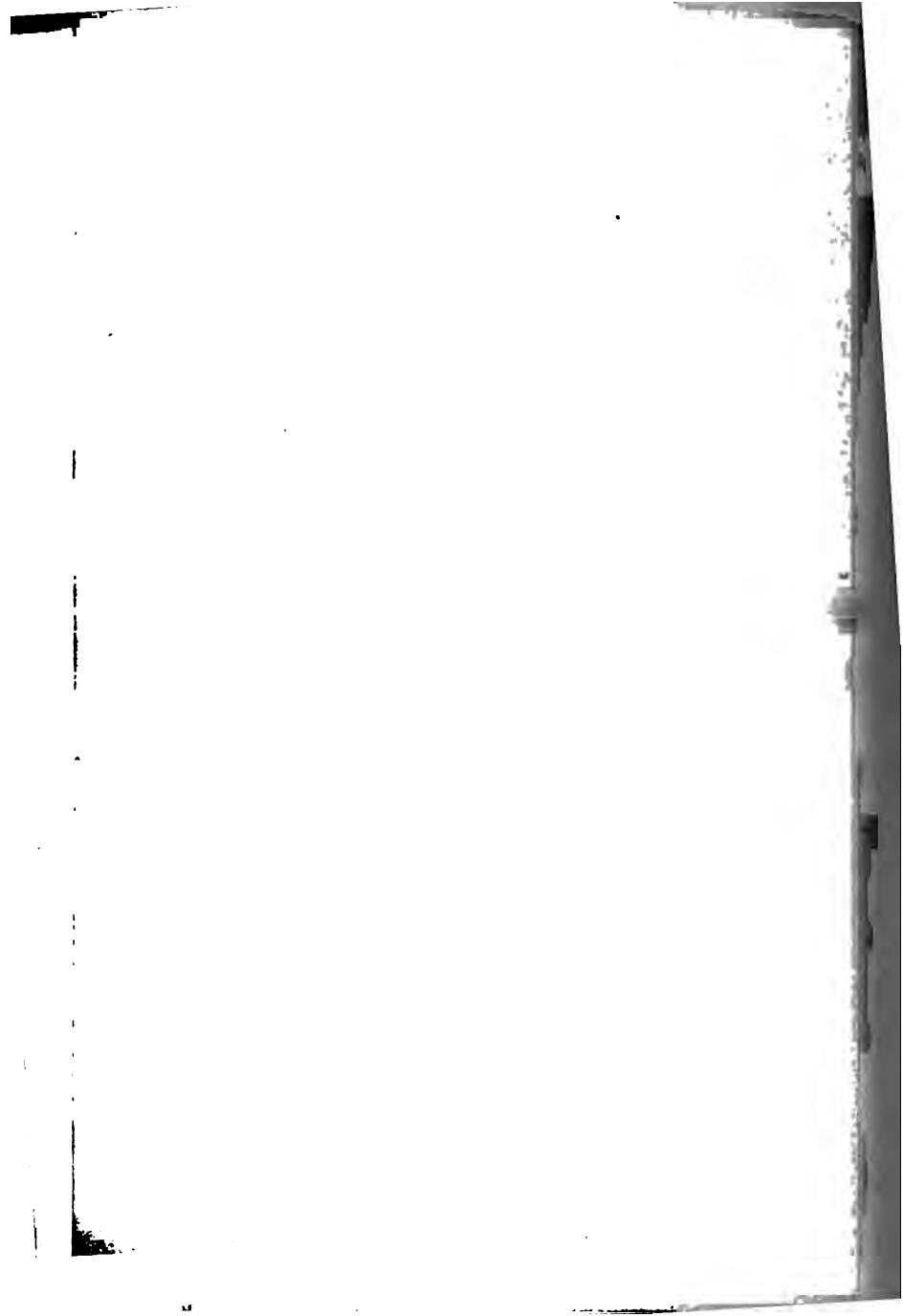
- White, William J. (See list of graduates before 1884).
D.D., 1911; *1913.
- Wilborn, Don W., Ac., 1905; M.D., Leonard Medical School, 1909. Physician, Anniston, Ala.
- Wilkins, Archibald L., Ac., 1895. Barber, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Wilkins, Cyrus S., N. & Th., 1884; D.D., 1901. Pastor Vienna, Ga. (Columbus).
- Wilkins, Samuel T., N., 1887. Farmer, Buffalo, Ala. (R. F. D. 1).
- Wilkinson, Charles W., B.D., 1913. Atlanta.
- Williams, Adam D., Th., 1898; D.D., 1914. Pastor Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, and Antioch Baptist Church, Lithonia. (383 Auburn Ave., Atlanta).
- Williams, Alfred C., Ac., 1908; A.B., 1912. Pastor Sixteenth St. Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala. (1530 Sixth Ave., N.)
- Williams, Edward N., B.Th., 1914. Principal Yellow River Institute, Lithonia, Ga.
- Williams, George, Ac., 1914. College Course, Morehouse College.
- Williams, Madgie H., Ac., 1908; D.D.S., Meharry Dental College, 1912. Dentist, Meridian, Miss.
- Williams, Timothy, Ac., 1894; A.B., 1898; *1900.
- Windom, Love L., Ac., 1909; D.D.S., Meharry Dental College, 1914. Atlanta.
- Winfield, William T., Ac., 1908; M.D., Meharry Medical College, 1912. Brownsville, Tenn.
- Woodson, George W., Th., 1904. Pastor Covington, Conyers, Flippen. (14 Hubbard St., Atlanta).
- Woodson, Robert, Ac., 1911. Undertaker, Paris, Tenn.
- Young, James B., N., 1893; *1915.
- Young, John H., A.B., 1911. Machine Operator at Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.

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Young, Silas, Ac., 1904. Principal Public School, Greensboro, Ga.

Zuber, Thomas L., A.B., 1912. Principal Lebanon Academy, Carrollton, Ala.

Zuber, Walter A., Ac., 1913. College Course, Morehouse College.





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